

# ARMY

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REGULAR



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# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
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### THE MASSACRE IN SAMAR.

Mr. Stephen Bonsal publishes in the New York "Herald" of Dec. 22, a vivid story of the massacre of Company C, 9th Infantry, U. S. A., by treacherous insurgents at the town of Balangiga, in the Island of Samar, on Sept. 28. At the time of the massacre Company C consisted of three officers and 72 enlisted men. Of these all three officers and 40 men were cut to pieces and six others are missing. Mr. Bonsal visited the island and interviewed the survivors, and his account of the massacre is based on their recitals. He says that five days before the butchery the island was visited by a severe earthquake which wounded many natives. Major Richard S. Griswold, Surgeon, U. S. Vols., who was attached to Company C, attended the earthquake victims and relieved their sufferings. "The natives carried their wounded away from the hospital tent," says Mr. Bonsal, "and not a single word of thanks was vouchsafed for the care and attention that had been bestowed upon them. The murderous plot, long planned and studied over, was nearing the time appointed for its execution. Though the local priest, a native of Leyte, had left the pueblo several weeks before (and there is evidence which goes to show that before doing so he solemnly warned Captain Connell of the savage nature of his flock and begged him to request reinforcements from the department commander) services were held in the church more often than was usual, under the leadership of an unorthodox deacon, who had come in from the mountains to take the padre's place.

The bells were tolled frequently and at unusual hours, and in answer to all inquiries the Chief of Police, who spoke Spanish and acted as intermediary between the garrison and the people, answered that the natives had not recovered from the earthquake, and in apprehension of another shock they were leaving nothing undone in the way of prayers and offerings to propitiate the Powers of the Earth and Sea. Several of the survivors now recall that many women and children left the town in small parties on Sept. 26 and 27, but there was no general exodus, as has been generally reported, and nothing to warn the garrison that anything more serious was on foot than a pilgrimage to the shrine of Salcelo, a little barrio a few miles inland. As a matter of fact, and not of fancy imagined in Manila, not a few women remained in the town during the fight, and some were seen dis-

patching our wounded men with the double-edged daggers which all the women of Samar carry and can use upon occasion with tigerish ferocity.

"At six o'clock on the morning of the massacre most of the men were at breakfast in the dining hall, which is only about thirty yards from the main barrack. Before each of the three barracks a sentinel was on guard. Upstairs, in the main barrack, in the orderly room, where most of the guns and ammunition were kept, there was a guard of three men. In front of the officers' quarters there was a sentry, and inside the quarters a corporal and two men. Company C, had Captain Connell been permitted to entrench himself and take possession of the church, the only stronghold in the town—to act in a word as he should have done in a hostile country—could have held off 10,000 bolomen, but the commanding officer was especially enjoined from so doing. He was ordered to live with and among the people, as much as possible to cultivate friendly relations with them, and it was, of course, impossible for him to do this with a stockade or a trench about his camp. I have entered upon these details so fully because, in my opinion, while Captain Connell did not take all the precautions the situation demanded; he certainly did everything he could do compatible with the assumption of his superior that he was living among friendly people, and that the inhabitants of Balangiga, famous even among their savage neighbors for truculent barbarity, were amenable to the processes of benevolent assimilation.

"When it came time to put the natives to work who had been engaged to cut the underbrush, the Chief of Police, under whose immediate direction the gangs worked, appeared coming over the plaza, accompanied by two or three of his lieutenants. He walked directly up to the sentry before the guard tent, asked him what time it was and whether it was not time to begin work, and then without waiting for a reply he sprang upon the man, taken unawares, and wrested his rifle from him. In the next moment with the captured rifle he delivered a stunning blow upon the sentry's head. Then a piercing cry rang out, a cry in which hundreds of unsuspecting voices joined. The Chief of Police's call to slaughter was taken up not only by all the prisoners but by hundreds of men who had been crouching behind the bushes and the sand hills of the seaside jungle, and instantly the strand, given over a moment before to an occasional white heron or carabao bird, was covered with shouting natives. As one man a dozen hombres who had lain concealed in the belfry of the church tower awaiting the signal sprang to their feet, and the hoarse bells of Balangiga rang out with a strident roar. Conch shells answered them from every hill. There was a rush of bare feet over the springy ground. Every bush brought forth its assassin.

"As the Chief of Police raised his voice and the bells rang out—the signal agreed upon—four or five men sprang from the grass, where they had lain hidden like snakes, and disemboweled the sentries as they walked past. Not one escaped except the man who had been stunned by his own rifle in the hands of the Chief of Police. He, in some manner lay unnoticed during the bloody carnival which followed, and when he recovered consciousness contrived to join Sergeant Markley and his gallant little band.

"The prisoners, immediately released and armed, joined in the rush of cutthroats who raced toward the barracks where the arms were stacked. In this first and only moment of hesitation our men looked, like the disciplined soldiers they were, toward the officers' quarters across the plaza, but what they saw in that moment was enough to show them that no help was to be looked for in that direction, that they were entirely dependent upon their own resources. A crowd of men were disappearing from view over the covered causeway leading from the church into the convento, or priest's house, where the officers lived. There were a few muffled cries and after them silence.

"Some of the men, now engaged in a hand to hand struggle for their lives, never heard another sound from the quarters where they had looked for leadership. Others a moment later saw a sight which told them that their gallant captain had not given up the attempt to join his men while there was life in his body. They heard a smashing of glass and saw him standing in the window of his room trying to beat back his assailants with his bare fists, while they rained blows upon him with dagger

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and crises. They saw him with a herculean effort tear himself free, and, closely followed by his pursuers, spring down the distance of twenty feet to the ground. He fell and rose again, fell and rose again. The cruel knives of his pitiless pursuers were buried in his back and his fight was at an end.

"A week later, when I met and talked with the survivors, tears were still in the eyes of those who saw the gallant fight the captain made to warn and join his men, but they spoke of it as of something that had happened months before, so innumerable were the incidents and sensations which followed in the next crowded tragic half hour."

So confident were the enemy of the success of their plot, of the complete annihilation of the little band, that now and again they stopped in their advance, rasped their bolos on their daggers, made mocking gestures and called attention to the reinforcing bands that were pouring into the plaza from every side. Picking up a few saucepans and shovels, baseball bats and whatever came to hand, the men rushed to the particular barrack where their rifles were stacked.

In a very few moments fourteen were killed on the stairway, and the rest, torn and bleeding, were beaten back, only, however, to make another and most gallant attempt, which came near being successful.

A bloody struggle was waged in the large barrack where Sergeant Betron and Corporal Burke with their unarmed men were fighting against the gleaming bolos of the savages. The floor was covered with dead, the doorway was jammed with murderous demons and inch by inch Betron and Burke were driven into a small room adjoining the large one, where, with their backs to the wall they resolved to sell their lives dearly. The savages were led by the Chief of Police, and Burke, rapidly growing weak from loss of blood, resolved to carry this monster down to death with him. So he watched his chance and sprang upon him, and before the Chief knew his danger Burke was past the murderous dagger and the crimson bolo. With his hands entwined about the scoundrel's throat with all the strength his courage could summon, he closed in the death grapple. Over and over they rolled. Burke was weakening fast. His blood was flowing from many wounds, his grasp upon the savage's throat relaxed and together they fell upon a cot. Stretching out his hand as a drowning man does for a saving straw, Burke grasped, to his astonishment, a revolver be-

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longing to the hospital man, who was killed in the first rush. With it he succeeded in killing not only the chief, but four others, when he had to cease firing as no ammunition could be found. Markley, the junior sergeant of the company, succeeded in breaking through the crowd of murderous savages, and reaching the gun rack, and he was subsequently joined by a private named Swanson, then by De Graffenreid and subsequently by others until eight rifles were playing on the enemy. From this time on not an American was wounded, and not a savage escaped of those also who had barricaded themselves in buildings from which they could not escape.

Some tried to use the rifles they had captured, but they did not understand the mechanism; the imprisoned men whined for mercy, and even had the audacity to say that they were amigos, who had been forced into the parts they played.

They were all killed, however. The natives were now in full flight on all sides, taking to the woods and swimming the river. Markley and Betron, with their combined forces, found themselves at the head of sixteen men and in the possession of about twenty-five rifles and unlimited ammunition. One of the last of the fugitives to be killed was the presidente, who fell to Considine, the company cook.

At this time only five of the Americans had enough strength left to use their rifles. It was decided to evacuate the place and move the wounded to Basay, 30 miles away. For this purpose five dug-outs were available. While the embarkation was under way the savages made another attack, but were repulsed, leaving 20 of their number dead on the beach. One of the Americans, Wingo, went back and hauled down the flag. Another detail of men removed the breech bolts from the rifles that could not be carried away.

All five boats were perilously overloaded. The largest one was used for the wounded. The survivors say that 22 men were loaded into this hollow log, 24 feet long and 30 inches wide, and Captain Bookmiller, of the 9th Infantry, vouches for their arrival in this guise at Basay.

Markley and another man went ahead in the lightest and fastest boat. Half way from Balangiga their boat sank. They swam ashore, seized the boat of a party of fishermen whom they had to kill in a fight for possession, and reached the island of Leyte the next morning.

The fifth boat, containing five men, all wounded, two of them severely, proved leaky, and it was necessary to beach her soon after the start was made. Marak and Berthold, who were but slightly wounded, carried the others up the beach, placed them beneath a shade-tree, and then set out to find another boat. They had hardly gone a hundred yards when they heard moans behind them, and looked around to see about a score of savages engaged in dispatching their wounded comrades. Before a rifle could be brought to bear on them the savages had disappeared in the jungle, but their murderous work was accomplished. Marak and Berthold finally embarked in a shaky dugout which they had found, but in the rough sea they became separated from the other boats, lost their bearings as well as their paddles and were rescued in a delirious condition the next day by a relief party dispatched in a launch by Captain Bookmiller.

The other three boats proceeded slowly. A little boat was in their wake, and every half mile or so other craft pushed out from the shore to join it. They were all crowded with savages brandishing bolos and spears. And on they came with savage shouts until within range, when one shot would invariably bring them to a standstill. After one or two experiences of this sort Sergeant Betron saw there was nothing to fear if they could only keep their boats afloat, and very little further attention was paid to the enemy, who skulked in their wake until sunset.

All the water the men had been able to secure upon embarking was exhausted by noon, and thirst was added

to their other tortures. As the sea rose, every wave splashed over the half naked men, the salt water causing excruciating agony as it fell upon their wounds. What happened that night no man can tell. Most of the men were delirious and they suffered less than in their lucid intervals.

About midnight, with a handshake all round and a hearty, "Boys, you've done the best you could for us," two of the wounded men died.

It was that darkest hour just before dawn when the party arrived at Basay. An hour later the refugees were carried tenderly up to the hospital and put to sleep, from which four of them never awakened, and the news of the disaster at Balangiga, the greatest blow the American arms have suffered since the Custer massacre, was telegraphed around the world.

Within twenty-eight hours after the evacuation Captain Bookmiller and his relief party recaptured Balangiga and hoisted the flag again over the flagpole which the natives had tried to burn down. The lowest estimate of the slaughter inflicted by our men after they had secured possession of their rifles is more than two hundred.

#### AN ABLE PIECE OF WRITING.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Without any exception, so far as I know, the ablest piece of writing which has been done by anybody relative to an event of the Spanish War, is Lieut. Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske's "Personal Recollections of the Battle of Manila," just published in the United Service Magazine. It is true literature—and not journalism—and it is sure to take rank as a classic in its field. I can recall no instance where the personal impressions of a trained intelligence going into battle for the first time, and that one of the great decisive conflicts in the world's history—have been more accurately and skillfully analyzed—and yet the perfect simplicity and unconsciousness of anything out of the ordinary being told, carries a charm which is irresistible. It is a poem in the highest sense of the term, exquisitely recited. It should give to its author a literary standing even above that which his inventive ability has already secured for him. As an achievement by one of its officers the Navy may be justly proud of it.

P. B.

Major General Chaffee, U. S. A., commanding the Division of the Philippines, in commenting on the case of a Filipino native convicted of murdering two peaceful natives, who had been denounced as American spies, says: "In this as in numberless other cases a prominent feature is the unreasoning obedience of the Filipino to his chief. If the accused had even a faint perception of the truth that the order of his chief was unlawful, he made no sign, but rather by his ready compliance therewith, raised the presumption that he was gratifying his own inclination in taking the lives of his peaceful neighbors. As guerilla and all other bandit chiefs have no shadow of lawful authority to take the lives of the inhabitants of these islands, and as it is the duty of the United States to protect all in the enjoyment of their lives and property, the warning, often given, will be repeated until all shall heed it, that both the chiefs who order and the followers who obey their orders to do murder must, upon conviction thereof, expect to suffer the extreme penalties of the law. Filipino men should learn to exercise their courage and manly discretion by refusing to do murder merely because some infamous chief tells them so to do." Commenting on another conviction of a Filipino for the murder of two natives suspected of friendliness to Americans, General Chaffee says: "The

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seizure of peaceful natives in their homes and murdering them merely because they are accused by some evil-minded persons of being Americanistas, is not war, but wanton assassination. The Commanding General owes to all law-abiding men the most effective means in his power for their protection, and the warning, often given, is repeated that all who order and all who engage in the murder of men friendly to the Americans or for any other unlawful motive, must expect the extreme penalty of the law."

One of the most serious difficulties awaiting the British Government on the close of hostilities in South Africa will be the problem of obtaining horses required for the army. During the last two years the Remount Department has had great trouble in supplying the necessary animals. England has been able to supply only a fraction of the number required. Horses have been bought in the United States, Argentina and other countries, and while these have answered the purpose fairly well, it is held that they have not been up to British cavalry standards. Sir Walter Wilbey has recently published a book on this question in which he points out that, after fifty years of effort to establish a better system of horse-breeding, England is further than ever from being independent of foreign countries, "and horses for the army are those we most lack." In the last twenty years England has brought 464,020 foreign bred horses. The number imported in 1881 was 9,950, but in 1900, owing to the South African war, the number rose 51,787. England's outlay for foreign horses in the last decade amounts to more than \$80,000,000.

The calendar issued by N. W. Ayer & Son, the Philadelphia "promoters of advertising," as they style themselves, is always welcome; first, because it's good, judged simply as a reminder of the day of the month or week; second, because it's artistic, like everything this house puts out, and, third, because it is interspersed with epigrammatic sentences bearing on time and its flight. All in all it seems to be worth the price charged—25 cents.

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A Manila correspondent writes: "Manila is perfectly  
peaceful. This is the theory, but is it practically true?  
Ask the commanding general, who frequently at midnight  
increases the guards about his house. Ask the officers  
who in subdued tones converse mysteriously over the  
latest findings of the Secret Service in Tondo. Ask the  
Army women, who are in that alleged quietly peaceful  
city why they go to sleep dreaming of the possibility of  
their awaking only to be massacred; read the Manila daily  
papers, and you will believe, if you accept these evidences,  
that the dove of peace in the capital of the Philippines is  
not pure white. The civil government needs stable con-  
ditions for its perpetuation and it would certainly fall  
but for the military. That we have this strong arm we  
are duly thankful. We believe that there is no one now  
alive who will see the time when it will not be needed,  
and if it is withdrawn a serious lesson will be taught  
Americans. The assassination of President McKinley  
had a bad effect upon the Filipino mind. Many reason  
that there must have been cause for such an act. Most

of them also fail to realize why, under military control,  
taxation was about one per cent., while under civil gov-  
ernment the tax is three per cent. Be that as it may, the  
white man's distrust of the Filipino and the Filipino's  
distrust of the white man seems to constitute the situa-  
tion here at present. It is a mistake not to let the  
Army ladies back in the States know that many officers  
would give much now to have their families safe in the  
United States. This is the consensus of opinion of reli-  
able people who have been here some time."

Dredging the river bottom at the site of the floating  
dry dock at New Orleans, La., began Dec 11. The  
dock had previously been moved up stream to allow the  
dredge to deepen the river where the dock's forward pon-  
toons will lie when permanently anchored, and as fast as  
50 feet of water is secured at a uniform depth the dock  
will be hauled back to its former position. When the  
dredge first began work, the bucket came in contact with  
a large piece of piling, and after a good fastening had  
been secured to the obstruction, it was cut off and  
raised to the surface. The piling was 15 feet long and  
10 inches in diameter. Had the dock been submerged  
further up stream, there is no telling how much damage  
would have been wrought had one of the pontoons come  
in contact with it. Some people are of opinion that once  
the bottom of the river at the dock site is dredged to the  
necessary depth it would remain that way; but there are  
others who entertain opposite views. The latter con-  
tend that as soon as the sand is taken from one hole  
and deposited on the outside, the action of the water car-  
ries it back to the original place. Just what measures  
will be used to maintain the channel at a uniform depth  
has not been decided upon.

A correspondent in the Philippines says: "It is aston-  
ishing to think of the incalculable harm which has been  
done the Army, and even the cause for which it is now  
fighting, by our friends of the Temperance League, et  
al. In doing away with the Army exchange or canteen  
they have not only deprived the soldier of a decent place  
where he could get good beer, but have driven him into  
the 'tienda' and consequently to the bino habit, which,  
with its accompanying temptations, is destroying our  
men with frightful success. There is still another fea-  
ture which has scarcely been thought of at all, i. e.,  
the money formerly expended at the canteen was returned  
in the dividend to the company mess; that money is now  
expended at the 'tienda,' and in a province where there  
are any insurgents from 25 to 50 per cent. of it is paid  
over to the quartermasters or agents of the insurgents,  
and directly helps to keep up this war. I know this to be  
a fact, of which proof was obtained in Cebu and Samar  
this summer."

The Secretary of the Interior has transmitted to the  
Senate, and that body has printed as Document No. 57,  
the report of the Maritime Canal Company, of Nicaragua,  
protesting against the forfeiture of its concession and the  
seizure of its plant and property by the Nicaraguan Gov-  
ernment. This seizure, the reports continues, is wholly  
illegal, and involves a gross and violent injustice to citi-  
zens of the United States. It is pointed out that there  
can be no forfeiture of the concessions granted to the  
Maritime Canal Company except by formal arbitration  
in the manner prescribed in the contract between the  
company and the Nicaraguan Government. The United  
States Government is therefore urged to interpose its  
influence in order that the vested interests of the Mari-  
time Canal Company may not be forfeited by arbitrary  
and unwarranted process.

An interesting fact of colonial history was recalled by  
a bill introduced in the House a few days ago by Mr.  
Pearre, to establish a national military park at Fort  
Frederick, Md., and appropriating \$75,000 therefor. Fort  
Frederick, it appears, is a quaint stone fort, which was  
erected on the then frontier of Maryland in 1756, as a  
defense against the French and Indians, and was the  
earliest of the stone forts in that region. It is the best  
preserved, if not the only existing military record relic  
of its kind and period. In view of its historic associa-  
tions and of its unique character as a relic of the colonial  
period, the desire for its preservation should appeal to the  
patriotic spirit of Congress.

Stealing the liver of heaven to serve the devil in had  
its analogy in New York the other day in the conduct of  
two audacious rogues who attired themselves in the uni-  
form of sailors of the United States Navy as a means of  
facilitating a petty swindle. If the conscience of these  
daring rascals were as acute as their judgment, they  
would occupy seats in the front row of respectability.  
For there can be no doubt that the uniform of Uncle  
Sam is a visible token of stability and honor—something  
which inspires confidence and esteem wherever it appears.  
Its degradation, however, by these greedy swindlers, is an  
offense which must not be permitted to go unpunished.  
It requires something lingering—boiling oil, for in-  
stance.

A correspondent writing to the ARMY AND NAVY  
JOURNAL from San Fernando (Union) Luzon, P. I.,  
Nov. 4, says: "By the time you receive this the head-  
quarters and 2d Battalion, 5th Infantry, will be with-  
drawn from the pacified province and located in a good  
camp of instruction at Calasiao, three miles south of Dag-  
upan. Mean average of insular service of the 5th Infan-  
try, including its service in Cuba, where it passed through  
a yellow fever epidemic, now stands at three years. Other  
regiments out here are in the same category. Is it not  
time to transfer the new regiments and some of the  
home battalions from the United States to relieve those  
now deservng to serve at home?"



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By far the fullest and most graphic account the world has had of the massacre of Company C, 9th Infantry, U. S. A., at Balangiga, Island of Samar, on Sept. 28, 1901, appeared in the New York Herald of Sunday, Dec. 22. This story, the more interesting portions of which are republished in this issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, was written by Mr. Stephen Bonsal, who interviewed the surviving members of Company C at Basay and visited Balangiga about two weeks after the tragedy occurred. His description of the affair, as gathered from the survivors, shows beyond question that the company was the victim of a carefully arranged plot which involved the native officials, and that it was executed with a degree of savage cruelty unsurpassed in the annals of warfare. It is evident from Mr. Bonsal's recital that the first fragmentary reports of the butchery were in no way exaggerated, that the United States troops were deceived by the apparent friendship of the rebels and that the affair was all in all the most serious disaster which has befallen the American cause in the Philippines. It has its partial compensation, however, in the fact that it has brought new lustre to the valor of American arms. The heroism displayed in the presence of death by the victims of this atrocious crime, their sublime courage in resistance to an overwhelming foe and the bravely-borne hardships which fell to the lot of their surviving comrades, all lend added distinction and honor to American soldiery. It is impossible to read the story of Balangiga without experiencing a thrill of pride in the dauntless courage of the men who there bravely made the last supreme sacrifice in defence of the flag.

Efforts are being made by the Post Non-Commissioned Staff of the Army to procure the enactment by Congress of a bill to create the rank of warrant officer in the U. S. Army, with \$75 a month pay. The measure stipulates that the members of the post non-commissioned staff unattached to regiments, consisting of ordnance, commissary and post quartermaster sergeants, shall be commissioned warrant officers, provided they have completed twenty-five years' service. The leaders of this movement contend that there is a large number of non-commissioned officers in the Army who can never get any higher rank for long and faithful service except through some such law as is now proposed, for, as they are more than thirty years of age and most of them married, they are not eligible to commissions. The consequence is that a non-commissioned officer whose years of experience as a soldier should fit him for the duties of a commissioned officer, is debarred from such promotion by the very fact of his long service in the ranks. It is held that inasmuch as a commissioned officer, even after five or six years' service, may be retired with the next higher grade on proof of physical disability, while an enlisted man can retire only after serving thirty years, the distribution of rewards for faithful service is uneven and unfair, and should be readjusted by establishing the intermediate rank of warrant officer. There is real force in this plea, as there is also in the fact that the rank of warrant officer has long existed in the Navy with no conditions whatever as to length of service.

Secretary Long announced this week that it was the intention of the Department to have Rear Admiral Evans eventually succeed to the command of the Asiatic Station upon the expiration of the sea term of service of Rear Admiral Rodgers, who is to be the commanding officer upon the detachment of Rear Admiral Remy. Admiral Remy and Admiral Kempff are both to be

ordered home in the spring, and Admiral Rodgers about a year later. At that time, or shortly before, Admiral Evans accompanied by another flag officer of the Navy junior to himself, will go to the Asiatic Station. The third flag officer, Secretary Long says, has not yet been selected. Rear Admiral Cromwell will remain in active service and in command of the European Station nearly two months after his retirement on Feb. 9, 1902, on account of age. Not until April will Rear Admiral Crowninshield be actually placed in command of the European Station, and until then Admiral Cromwell will remain with the fleet as its commanding officer. At present Admiral Cromwell is in Washington, D. C., on leave of absence, but he will sail for Europe to rejoin his station on Jan. 6. The Navy Department has ordered Rear Admiral Higginson, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, to give the men of that squadron constant practice, while on the winter cruise, in landing and launching boats' crews of sailors, and in other maneuvers in which the conditions of war are simulated.

Very shortly after Congress reconvenes the Secretary of War will send to the Senate several hundred nominations of officers for brevet commissions for services in the Spanish War, the war in the Philippines and for services in China. These nominations are the result of the report of the Board on Brevets, of which Major General MacArthur was the President. It has been recently stated that the War Department was in some doubt as to whether there existed under law any authority for giving brevets to officers for services as stated above. As far as we can learn such doubt does not exist and never has existed. At the Department the law is so construed as to mean simply that brevets must be given for services in the field against a hostile enemy, and not for meritorious services at a desk or at any other post away from the scene of actual hostilities. At the end of the Civil War there were so many recommendations for brevets for desk service that it became necessary to so change the statute that the conferring of brevet distinction is limited to services in actual physical danger against an enemy. The nominations will be sent to the Senate by the President and will probably be confirmed without any question.

Gov. Taft of the Philippine Islands sailed from Manila for San Francisco on Christmas Eve. On Dec. 20, 4,000 members of the Federal party assembled in front of the palace to bid him good-bye. They presented a memorial addressed to the American Congress and outlining the desires of the Filipino people. Several speeches were delivered and Governor Taft made a reply in the course of which he said: "The reports circulated in the United States in regard to the situation in Batangas Province and the island of Samar are liable to mislead the people of the United States in regard to the real situation, and if they are not contradicted will prevent action by the Congress. We know that there was never more ground for encouragement in the attitude of the Filipinos than to-day. Americans, however, do not distinguish between war in these two provinces and war throughout the archipelago and therefore they are inclined to delay action in regard to the Philippines until the entire country is completely pacified."

Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, closed the House debate on the Philippine tariff bill on Dec. 18 with a powerful speech in support of the measure. Replying to the contention of certain members of the minority that the United States should sell or otherwise dispose of the islands, he said: "My imagination fails to compass the spectacle of the American people abandoning their duty and hauling down their flag. I am unable to conjure up the spectacle of our people recklessly leaving hopeless and adrift these Filipinos, untaught in the practice of self government, to be the prey of some buccaneer nation that may seize them, or the disputed prize in a war of selfishness. And I conceive it to be absolutely impossible that this great Republic shall ever put up these islands at auction to be sold at a price that would be the measure of its cowardice."

Major H. O. Perley, Medical Department, U. S. A., read an interesting paper at the meeting of the Plattsburg Institute, Plattsburg, N. Y., on Dec. 9, on "Experiences in the Orient on Board the Hospital Ship Relief." Dr. Perley gave an interesting sketch of the work done on the boat, supplementing it by a commentary on the customs of the inhabitants and a description of the places visited. Between two and three thousand in all were cared for on the Relief, and of that number not one officer and but 53 enlisted men died on the ship. At the conclusion of the paper, Dr. Perley exhibited a collection of native weapons, which were viewed with much interest by those present. They were of native manufacture, and were really remarkable examples of the sword-makers' art. One kris in particular was inlaid with silver and was beautifully fashioned. A rising vote of thanks was tendered Major Perley in appreciation of the pleasure and instruction afforded those present by his remarks.

The War Department, having some difficulty in determining the lineal rank of the newly appointed officers and those which were already in the Service prior to Feb. 2, referred the matter to the Attorney General, who decides that a man does not actually become a part of the Army upon enrollment and that his services do not begin until

the date of his muster into the Army. This decision will disturb the reckoning of some officers as to their "length of prior commissioned service," and will deprive a few officers of several numbers. For instance, in 1898, those men who entered the Volunteer Army during the latter part of April but were not actually mustered in until May 30, cannot count their services as having begun in April on the date of enrollment, but from May 30, 1898. It is true that Congress authorized the payment of such men from the date of enrollment, but the Attorney General holds that "prior commissioned service" begins on the date that the regiments were mustered in.

Lieutenant General Miles will not take any action in the matter of his official rebuke administered last week. It had been General Miles's intention to carry the matter further, but his advisers have conclusively shown him the futility of such action, and no court of inquiry will be requested. We are informed that had General Miles made such a request it would have been refused by the Secretary of War and that, in all probability the Lieutenant General Commanding would have been placed upon the retired list by the order of the President. President Roosevelt has determined that the Schley matter and all questions growing out of the same shall, as far as the Army and Navy are concerned, become dead issues. He has stated that he will not tolerate any action by any member of the Services, no matter what his rank, which is likely to stir up this unfortunate matter.

We greatly regret to learn that there is a substance of truth in the statement appearing in the despatches from Washington to the effect that the President openly rebuked the Lieutenant General Commanding in the presence of others during the visit of General Miles to the White House. The Army Regulations, as we have stated elsewhere, forbid such a showing of disrespect toward even a non-commissioned officer by his superior in rank.

The proceedings of the court-martial which recently tried Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley, of the Navy, have been received at the Navy Department. As has been stated in the press despatches the court completely exonerated Capt. Tilley of all charges. In view of this fact it was not necessary for the Navy Department to take any action on the proceedings except to finally approve them. No endorsement was made by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy. According to the officials at the Navy Department few witnesses appeared against Captain Tilley, and none of the charges made against him could be substantiated by any reliable witness. The proceedings will probably not be made public.

Senior officers in the several grades in the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry on Dec. 15, as shown by the records of the Adjutant General's Office, were as follows: Col. S. M. Whitely, 10th Cav.; Lieut. Col. W. C. Forbush, 10th Cav.; Major M. B. Hughes, 9th Cav.; Capt. G. H. G. Gale, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. H. B. Dixon, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. W. L. Guthrie, 12th Cav.; Col. F. L. Guenther, Art. Corps; Lieut. Col. C. Morris, A. C.; Major A. C. Taylor, A. C.; Capt. J. P. Wisser, A. C.; 1st Lieut. W. F. Stewart, Jr., A. C.; Col. I. D. De Russy, 11th Inf.; Lieut. Col. H. C. Ward, 17th Inf.; Major P. H. Ray, 8th Inf.; Capt. D. A. Frederick, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. P. Brown, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. C. B. Stone, Jr., 16th Inf.

The first annual report of Capt. Otto A. Nesmith, U. S. A., Chief Signal Officer of the Department of Cuba, has been received at Washington, D. C. Captain Nesmith reports that over 80 per cent. of the force under him are natives, but competent operators have had to be brought from the United States. There was an extraordinary increase in the commercial traffic of the signal lines, amounting to \$22,014.50 over the preceding year. Captain Nesmith regards it as substantial evidence of the advancing prosperity of the island.

The principle embodied in the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, that the Philippines are a part of the United States, has just been applied in a novel way by the Secretary of the Navy. He was called upon to rule in the case of an enlisted man who deserted from the Navy in the Philippines nearly three years ago, and who claimed immunity from punishment under the regulation which provides that a deserter who remains within the boundaries of the United States for two years cannot be prosecuted after the expiration of that period. The Secretary decided that as the Philippines are American territory the plea was good, and the complaint was therefore dismissed.

The 11th Battery of Field Artillery, Capt. W. H. Coffin, stationed at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., enjoyed an extra supply of ration on Christmas Day as will be seen by the following bill of fare: Breakfast—Fried sausages, buckwheat cakes, cocoa, potatoes, sirup, biscuit, bread, butter. Dinner—Roast turkey, dressing, mashed potatoes, cranberry sauce, sweet peas, celery, sweet potatoes, pickles, roast pork, stewed corn, bread, butter, coffee. Dessert—cakes assorted, pies assorted, bananas, oranges, canned peaches. Supper—Cold roast beef, fried potatoes, cheese, bread, butter, tea, milk.

Two priests have been arrested in Batangas province. They are charged with aiding the insurrection. The priests, it is alleged, were found to have hidden behind the altar of their church appliances for counterfeiting money. They are charged with manufacturing Mexican dollars to pay the insurgent soldiers.



## THE LIEUTENANT GENERAL REPRIMANDED.

The correspondence between Secretary Root and General Miles is as follows:

War Department, Washington, Dec. 19, 1901.

Sir: I am instructed by the President to call your attention to the enclosed report of an interview with you, appearing in the Associated Press newspapers of Tuesday, Dec. 17, and to inquire whether the observations upon the action of a co-ordinate branch of the Service in a matter now pending in the Navy Department were made as reported, and if so, to afford you such opportunity for explanation in writing as you may desire.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.  
Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Headquarters of the Army.

The report of the interview to which Secretary Root alludes is as follows:

Cincinnati, Dec. 16.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States Army, arrived here to-day, accompanied by Mrs. Miles. They are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wiborg at Clifton, Mrs. Wiborg being a relative of Mrs. Miles. In speaking of the finding of the Schley Court of Inquiry General Miles said:

"I am willing to take the judgment of Admiral Dewey in the matter. He has been a commander of a fleet, and as such has known the anxieties and responsibilities which rest on a man under these circumstances. He was instrumental in the destruction of one Spanish fleet, and knows and realizes the feelings that encompass an officer under such conditions."

"I think Dewey has summed up the matter in a clear and concise manner, and I believe his conclusions will be indorsed by the patriotic people of the United States. I have no sympathy with the efforts which have been made to destroy the honor of an officer under such circumstances."

Following is General Miles's first letter in reply to Secretary Root:

Headquarters of the Army,  
Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1901.

Sir: I have the honor to state that my observations, as substantially reported had no reference to the action, pending or otherwise, of a co-ordinate branch of the service; they were merely my personal views based upon matters set forth in various publications which had been given to the world, and concerning which I conceive there was no impropriety in expressing an opinion the same as any other citizen upon a matter of such public interest.

My observations were in no sense intended as a criticism of any action taken by a co-ordinate branch of the service, and the statement that I had no sympathy with any efforts tending to disparage a distinguished and gallant officer likewise had no such reference.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES, Lieut. Gen., U. S. A.  
To the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War.

Headquarters of the Army,  
Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, 1901.

Sir: Referring to my note of yesterday, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding, I desire to say that for several years a distinguished and gallant officer has been assailed by parties who have endeavored to write him and other high officials down, until finally, he appealed against such assaults to a co-ordinate branch of the Government. That co-ordinate branch of the Government granted him a Court of Inquiry, and, as I understand, they unanimously exonerated him from such epithets as coward, poltroon, et cetera, and their opinions were given to the public for the information of all citizens. When I said that I had no sympathy with those who had endeavored to destroy the reputation of a high officer who, like all other officers, regards his honor more sacred than life, I had in mind and referred to those assaults against which the Admiral had appealed for protection and justification, and certainly not to a co-ordinate branch of the Government.

I request that this note be laid before the President, and have no objection to it being made public.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES, Lieut. Gen., U. S. A.  
To the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War.

War Department, Washington, Dec. 21, 1901.

Sir: By direction of the President, I communicate to you his conclusions upon your course in the interview to which your attention was called by my letter of the 19th instant.

Your explanation of the public statement made by you is not satisfactory. You are in error if you suppose that you have the same right as any other citizen to express publicly an opinion regarding official questions pending in the course of military discipline. The established and invariable rules of official propriety necessary to the effective discipline of the Service impose limitations upon the public expressions of military officers, with which your long experience should have made you familiar. Your duty is to express your opinion on official matters when called upon by your official superiors or in the due course of your official reports and recommendations and not otherwise. The first article of the Regulations governing the Army of the United States provides:

"Deliberations or discussions among military men conveying praise or censure, or any mark of approbation, toward others in the Military Service, are prohibited."

This provision has been a part of the Army Regulations for at least half a century, and the highest obligation to observe it rests upon the officers whose high rank should make them examples to their subordinates. Any other rule of action in the Military Service would be subversive of discipline. It would not be tolerated in a subaltern and it will not be tolerated in any officer of whatever rank. The present facts are that for several years there had been an unfortunate and bitter controversy in the Navy Department—a controversy generally deplored even by the participants, as tending to bring the Service into dis-esteem at home and abroad, and to destroy those relations of mutual confidence and friendship between naval officers which the interests of effective service require. In this controversy, the Army had not been involved, and no bar had been raised to that good feeling and friendly relation between all the officers of the Navy and all the officers of the Army which is essential to the successful and harmonious co-operation of the two Services in preparation and in action. A court of inquiry had been held on the matters in controversy and a report had been made in which one member of the court had dissented in some particulars from the majority, and the report was pending before the reviewing authority. At this point you, the Lieutenant General of the Army, saw fit to make a public expression of your opinion as between the majority and the minority of the court, accompanied by a criticism of the most severe character, which could not fail to be appalled by the generality of readers to the naval officers against whose view your opinion was expressed. It is of no consequence on whose side your opinion was, or what it was. You had no business in the controversy and no right, holding the office which you did, to express any opinion. Your conduct was in violation of the regulation above cited and of the

rules of official propriety; and you are justly liable to censure which I now express. Very respectfully,

(Signed) ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Headquarters of the Army.

P. S. Your second letter of explanation, dated to-day, and received since the above was written, does not change the case. The necessity for repeated explanations but illustrates the importance of the rule which you have violated.

(Signed) ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

## MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Mail advices from Manila indicate that military operations in the Philippines are still centralized in the island of Samar. Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith is conducting a campaign which can have no end but the complete annihilation of the insurrection and the capture or death of its leaders. He is pursuing the rebels remorselessly, and the results already accomplished mean that the end is rapidly approaching. Lukban, the insurgent commander, is kept constantly moving. His followers are disheartened, the inhabitants of the island are suffering from famine, owing to the perfect blockade of all ports by American vessels, many towns have been burned and it is believed by Lukban's friends that he cannot hold out much longer. He has been urged by his relatives and advisers to surrender, and has replied by threatening death to any Filipino who communicates with the American forces. It is only the fear of his threat that prevents more numerous surrenders from the ranks of his followers. General Smith tells this story of his plans for dealing with Lukban: "President Lincoln once had a neighbor who was greatly troubled by a large rat in his house. No kind of bait would tempt the rodent and attempts made to capture him were in vain. Finally the neighbor asked Mr. Lincoln's advice and the President told him to go through the house after the rat and as he left each room to close it up so that no rat could ever get in it again, nor, if in, could manage to live. The neighbor took Mr. Lincoln's advice, chased the rat through the house, sealing all the rooms, until he finally cornered his rat in the pantry, and then he caught the rat and killed him. Now that's what I'm going to do with this man Lukban. I'll make every separate part of this island too hot for him, and then I'll get Lukban."

General Smith has completed an inspection of all the coast garrisons in Samar, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Arthur E. Conger, 18th Infantry, U. S. A., aide-de-camp and 1st Lieut. George H. Shields, Jr., 12th Inf., U. S. A., aide-de-camp. General Smith has asked for additional launches and small gunboats with which to rush troops up the rivers, which are simply arms of the sea.

On Nov. 1 1st Lieut. Julien E. Gajout, 10th Cav., U. S. A., with a party of Ilocano scouts, struck an insurgent force southeast of Catbalogan, the capital of Samar, and killed 25 of them. They burned 170 houses and captured 5,000 pounds of rice and 2,000 pounds of palay.

Vincente Dease, principale of Tacloban, has been captured near Catbalogan, bearing important despatches from the Filipino Junta in Hong Kong to Lukban. He and other leaders of the Samar rebels will probably be sent to Guam.

In the island of Leyte, where Lukban has many sympathizers who have been sending him supplies and reinforcements, the situation is far from satisfactory. During the last three nights in October the insurgents cut 22 miles of telegraph wire and burned the poles. Two native scouts were sent to inform the insurgent leaders that if the wire was cut again all the towns and barrios in the vicinity of the havoc would be burned. The two scouts had their heads cut off and word was sent back to burn the town as the rebels would attend to that little matter themselves. They carried out their threat by setting fire to every barrio and going back into the mountains. Then the U. S. S. Leyte, Ensign Leonard R. Sargent commanding, was sent to the island and destroyed a signal station built by the insurgents to communicate with Samar. The Leyte rebels are defiant, but the presence of the American vessel has had a quieting effect upon them.

In Batangas province, Southern Luzon, where Malvar, the successor to Aguinaldo has been operating, there is but little activity among the insurgents, and it is reported that Malvar has fled to Tayabas or Laguna province. The surrender of the rebel forces in Cebu is said to have had a discouraging effect on Malvar, who realizes that his campaign is doomed to crushing defeat.

Suspicion has been aroused in Manila by recent attempts of Filipino thieves to steal the rifles of the military guards at the station of the Manila and Dagupay railroad. It is believed in some circles that the thieves were acting under instructions from the insurgent authorities.

The departure for the United States of Capt. Henry G. Cole, Subsistence Department, U. S. A., after three and a half years of service in the islands, is sincerely regretted by his many friends in Manila.

More than 200 guests, including nearly all the prominent Army and Navy officers in Manila, attended the reception given by General and Mrs. Chaffee at their residence in Malate on the evening of Nov. 4. The music was furnished by the 24th Infantry band.

Miss M. E. Hart, of San Francisco, has arrived in Manila to spend the season with her brother, Capt. W. H. Hart, Subsistence Department, U. S. A.

The services at the Episcopal church, Manila, on Nov. 3 were made doubly enjoyable by a solo by Mrs. H. M. Hallock, with a violin obligato executed by Capt. Guy H. B. Smith, 4th Inf., U. S. A. Capt. Smith also performed the voluntary and presided at the organ during portions of the service.

Mrs. Bullard, wife of Lieut. W. H. G. Bullard, of the U. S. S. Princeton, has left Manila for Hong Kong, accompanied by her son.

The "Ladies' Nights" at the Army and Navy Club, are among the popular entertainments of the season in Manila society. The dinners which precede the dancing are particularly attractive.

General Chaffee has issued an order stipulating that soldiers dishonorably discharged in the Philippines shall be required to leave the islands by the first transport departing for the United States, or forfeit the privilege of being sent to the United States at the expense of the Government.

Writing from Legaspi to the Manila American, a correspondent says that a detachment of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., is making a survey of the coal fields on the island of Botan, Province of Albay. It is said the coal deposits in the island are extensive and of good quality.

What is expected to be the finest military road in the Philippines is now under construction in the Province of Albay, between a point in the center of the Province and

Inga, in the South Camarines. The work was projected by Capt. William W. Harts, Eng. Corps, U. S. A.

First Lieut. Grant T. Trent, 8th Inf., U. S. A., has been detailed for special duty in connection with the office of Attorney General of the Insular Government of the Philippines at Manila. He has been assigned to the work of prosecuting the men recently arrested in Tarlac province for sedition and conspiracy in trying to organize a new Katipunan.

## FROM THE ISLANDS.

Business men in Havana, and especially those identified with shipping interests, keenly regret the action of the Navy Department in relieving Lieut. Comdr. Lucien Young, U. S. N., from the post of Captain of the Port of that city. The Havana Post speaks of Commander Young as the ablest and most popular man that has ever held the position, and says that several representative business men of the city have sent dispatches to the Navy Department, asking that he be retained. Meanwhile Capt. Frederick S. Foltz, 2d Cav., U. S. A., has been assigned temporarily as Captain of the Port.

When the U. S. S. Wisconsin arrived at Honolulu recently her commander refused to take the vessel inside of the harbor for fear she would meet with injury due to shallow water. The Honolulu Gazette approves of his judgment and adds: "Within a few weeks a transport rested on mud at the Naval wharf and the battleship might have got stuck. Nor is the channel wide enough to suit a vessel of the Wisconsin's class. While the presence of the ship would be agreeable to our people they would not wish to have her take risks."

A delightful serenade was given in Honolulu on the evening of Dec. 9 by the Hawaiian Band in honor of Capt. George C. Reiter, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. S. Wisconsin. Numerous other entertainments have been given in honor of the officers of the Wisconsin during her stay at Honolulu.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles F. Pond, commanding the naval station at Honolulu, will return to the United States with Mrs. Pond in January. Their departure will be sincerely regretted in Honolulu. The Republican, of that city, says: "The captain and his charming wife are always in demand, and those in the 'social swim' will be quite inconsolable."

The Havana Post announces on the authority of one of the contractors that the work of raising the wreck of the U. S. S. Maine will begin in a very short time.

Health conditions in Havana, which have been an object of the deepest solicitude to our military authorities ever since the American occupation of the city, are steadily improving and now compare favorably with those of any city of equal size in the world. Major William C. Gorgas, U. S. A., Chief Sanitary Officer of Havana, in a report to Governor Wood, points out that there was no case of yellow fever in the city during the entire month of November, a record which has had no parallel for the corresponding month of any year since 1762. The average number of deaths from yellow fever in November during the last eleven years was 38, the maximum occurring in 1896, when the number rose to 244, and the minimum in 1898, when it fell to 13. The death rate, counting all causes, reached its highest November level in eleven years in 1898, when the number was 2,054, and declined to the lowest point in 1900, when the number was 444, the November average for the eleven year period being 902.36. The November deaths per 1,000 of population fell from 106 in 1897 to 21 in 1900, while this year it was only 19.53. What is known as "the yellow fever year" in Havana, extends from April to April. The maximum of deaths from yellow fever during the "yellow fever year" in an eleven year period occurred in 1896, when the number reached 1,115, and the minimum in 1890, with a record of 99, the average for eleven years being 410, while for the "yellow fever year" of 1901 the number was only 5. Major Gorgas ascribes this marvelous improvement in conditions largely to the destruction of mosquitoes in every neighborhood where yellow fever appears, an effect of which appears in the statement that mosquitoes in Havana were only a tenth as numerous in November, 1901, as they were in November, 1900. These striking facts afford further proof that the extraordinary sanitary reforms accomplished in Havana since the American occupation are among the most beneficial of all the recent achievements of the United States Army.

Major Valery Havard, Medical Department, U. S. A., until recently stationed at Havana, was the guest of honor at a magnificent banquet given by a large party of his friends in that city on the evening of Dec. 19. Major Havard's departure from Havana is deeply regretted.

Lieut. Col. John P. Story, Art. Corps, U. S. A., has arrived at San Juan, P. R., to assist in examinations for gunners.

Capt. Hugh L. Scott, 7th Cav., U. S. A., stationed at Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba, has been joined there by his wife and child.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, U. S. N., commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, now at Havana, and the officers of the squadron, together with Governor Wood, were entertained at a banquet by the Veteran's Association of that city on Christmas night. Admiral Higginson was the principal speaker. He said it was a source of satisfaction to the American officers that the Navy had played the principal part in the war with Spain. The final blow to Spanish power was delivered at Santiago, thus showing the importance of sea power. He paid a compliment to Admiral Cervera, who, he said, was a brave and patriotic servant of his country. The only grudge he had against him was that he (Higginson) was not there to receive him when he came out of Santiago. He toasted the Cuban veterans, whose work had been very fruitful for good. Governor Wood paid a tribute to the bravery of the Spaniards. He said that next year when an American fleet came here it would be received by representatives of the Cuban Republic, which would be well ordered and stable. He proposed a toast to the future Cuban Republic.

In a telegram received at the State Department to-day, Mr. Wilson, the United States Minister at Santiago, Chile, says that the Chilean Government is agreeable to the proposal of the Argentine Republic to refer their differences to arbitration by the King of England. Chile professes to have made this proposition originally. Mr. Wilson says that Argentina asserts that the resources of diplomacy have been exhausted.

The Herald reports that our Government finds that \$2,000,000 will cover the losses to Americans by the Boxer outrages and that \$5,000,000 more will cover the expenses of our military and naval expedition. This leaves a balance of \$11,000,000 from the \$18,000,000 allotted to the United States which it is proposed to leave in the hands of China.



## THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Congress adjourned for the holidays on Thursday, Dec. 27, and no business has been done during the past week. Following is a list of the Committees of the Senate of interest to our readers:

**On Naval Affairs.**—Messrs. Hale (Chairman), Perkins, McMillan, Platt of New York, Hanna, Penrose, Gallinger, Tillman, Martin, McEnery, and Blackburn.

**On Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.**—Messrs. Foraker (Chairman), Depew, Wetmore, Foster of Washington, Mitchell, Kearns, Burton, Cockrell, Mallory, Blackburn, and Clark of Montana.

**On Appropriations.**—Messrs. Allison (Chairman), Hale, Cullom, Perkins, Sewell, Warren, Wetmore, Quay, Cockrell, Teller, Berry, Tillman, and Daniel.

**On Coast Defences.**—Messrs. Mitchell (Chairman), Hawley, Burrows, Penrose, Dietrich, Wellington, Turner, Culberson, Taliaferro, Clay, and Simmons.

**On Indian Affairs.**—Messrs. Stewart (Chairman), Platt of Connecticut, Quarles, McCumber, Bard, Quay, Clapp, Gamble, McLaurin of South Carolina, Morgan, Jones of Arkansas, Rawline, Harris, Dubois, and Clark of Montana.

**On Inter-oceanic Canals.**—Messrs. Morgan (Chairman), Hawley, Platt of New York, Hanna, Pritchard, Mitchell, Millard, Kittredge, Harris, Turner, Foster of Louisiana.

**On Military Affairs.**—Messrs. Hawley (Chairman), Proctor, Sewell, Warren, Burrows, Quarles, Scott, Bate, Cockrell, Pettus, and Harris.

**On Pensions.**—Messrs. Gallinger (Chairman), Pritchard, Deboe, McCumber, Simon, Scott, Foster of Washington, Burton, Turner, Taliaferro, Patterson, Carmack, and Gibson.

**On the Philippines.**—Messrs. Lodge (Chairman), Allison, Hale, Proctor, Beveridge, Burrows, McComas, Dietrich, Rawlins, Culberson, Dubois, Carmack, and Patterson.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. R. 20, Mr. Mitchell—Authorizing the Secretary of War to negotiate with John T. Dolan, of Portland, Oreg., for the purchase of original manuscript copy of Order Book of Gen. Arthur St. Clair.

S. R. 23, Mr. McMillan—Authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish condemned cannon for a statue of the late Major Gen. Alexander Macomb, U. S. Army, at Detroit, Mich.

S. 1847.—Appropriates \$5,000 for a portrait of Major Gen. Wm. Smallwood.

S. 1883, Mr. Penrose, and H. R. 7486, Mr. Bates—That a clerical corps of the U. S. Navy is hereby established, and shall consist of chief clerks, warrant clerks, chief yeomen, yeomen first class, yeomen second class, and yeomen third class. Enlisted men in the Navy or the Marine Corps shall be eligible for transfer to the clerical corps, and vacancies occurring in the grade of warrant clerk shall be filled by the Secretary of the Navy by selection from those holding the rate of chief yeomen, yeomen first class, and clerks to paymasters in the Navy. The first 100 warrant clerks or more appointed immediately after the passage of this act who have served ten years or more in the Navy or Marine Corps, either as chief yeoman, yeoman, ship's writer, clerk, clerk to paymasters, or as all, shall be commissioned chief clerks, to rank with and after ensign. Provided, that chief clerks shall on promotion have the same pay and allowances as is now or may hereafter be allowed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps. Provided further, that nothing in this act shall give additional rights to quarters on board ship or to command, and that a warrant clerk who has served fifteen years in the Navy or Marine Corps, either as warrant clerk, chief yeoman, yeoman, ship's writer, clerk, clerk to paymasters, or as all, shall, after having passed an examination before a board of chief clerks in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, be commissioned chief clerk in accordance with the provisions of this section. And provided further, that any warrant clerk in the Navy may, after having passed an examination before a board of chief clerks, be commissioned chief clerk in accordance with the provisions of this section. The corps shall be a permanent establishment of the Navy, and be counted as part of the enlisted force provided by law, and shall be subject to the laws and regulations for the government of the Navy. The pay of chief yeoman shall be \$75 a month; the pay of yeoman first class, \$65 a month; the pay of yeoman second class, \$45 a month; and pay of yeoman third class, \$35 a month, with the increase on account of length of service as is now or may hereafter be allowed by law to other enlisted men in the Navy. All benefits derived from existing laws, or that may hereafter be allowed by law to chief boatswains, warrant officers, or enlisted men in the Navy, shall be allowed in the same manner to the chief clerks, warrant officers, or enlisted men in the clerical corps of the Navy: Provided, that all honorable service of whatever nature in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps shall be computed as within the period necessary to entitle the applicant to retire under the provisions of existing laws.

S. 1890, Mr. Penrose—Granting per diem pension service to honorably discharged officers and enlisted men of the Union Army in the Civil War: to wit, a sum per month equal to one cent per day for every day served; and in computing said service all such service rendered shall be taken into consideration, and said pensions shall date from the filing of the application therefor.

S. 1917, Mr. Foraker—Authorizing the President to place William Welsh on the retired list with the rank of colonel, that being the grade and rank he would have attained had he remained continuously in the service, the retired list being increased for that purpose only, with such pay and allowances as shall accrue by reason of this act.

Mr. Welsh is an officer who was brevetted up to the rank of lieutenant colonel for gallant and meritorious service. He was mustered out Jan. 1, 1871.

S. 1947, Mr. Hale—To provide for the enrollment and organization of a U. S. Naval Reserve. The text of this bill was given in the Army and Navy Journal of Dec. 14, 1901.

S. 1949, Mr. Spooner—To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to appoint George H. Paul a warrant machinist in the Navy.

S. 1961, Mr. Penrose—That all non-commissioned officers and enlisted men honorably discharged from the service of the United States who were actually engaged in the Civil War not less than three months, and thereafter commissioned captain or lieutenant in any State military organization which served under any call by the President or under any call by a governor of any of the United States during the Civil War, sanctioned by the President, who rendered actual military service as such officers, under the command of officers of the United States, in connection with the regularly organized military forces of the United States, not less than thirty days, shall be held and considered to have been in the military service of the United States as commissioned officers during the period they were in actual service as such officers; and that the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place such officers upon the United States register of volunteers and issue certificates of discharge, upon due application and satisfactory proof of identity, to all such honorably discharged officers, giving the recorded service by them rendered: Provided, that no person shall receive

any pay, pension, bounty, or other allowances by reason of the passage of this act.

S. 1961, Mr. Mitchell—Refers to the Court of Claims the claims of officers of the U. S. Army, or of persons who may have served as such, and of the heirs at law or legal representatives of such as are deceased, for arrearage of longevity pay, or otherwise, without regard to the lapse of time; and in the adjustment of such claims credit shall be allowed for the full time of service as cadets at the Military Academy at West Point and as enlisted men in the Army and Navy of the United States, Regular or Volunteer, or both.

S. 2127, Mr. Penrose—To revive the grade of vice admiral in the Navy, and providing for the appointment of William T. Sampson, Winfield S. Schley, and Charles E. Clark as vice admirals of the Navy for special gallantry in war, and that their term of active service be extended for a period of ten years; the provisions of this act to be confined to the persons whose names are herein mentioned.

S. 2162, Mr. Perkins—To increase the efficiency and change the name of the United States Marine Hospital Service.

H. R. 6301, Mr. Hamilton—Granting pension to soldiers, sailors and marines confined in so-called Confederate prisons.

H. R. 6306—Donating condemned cannon, cannon balls, and shells to the State of Rhode Island, to decorate the camp of the militia of said State.

H. R. 6307—Granting condemned guns and cannon balls to the Soldiers' Home at Bristol, R. I.

H. R. 6314, Mr. Bull—Providing for the construction of a steam revenue cutter with headquarters at Newport, R. I.

H. R. 6329, Mr. Schirm—Appropriates \$15,000 for the extension of the Loudon Park National Cemetery, near Baltimore, Maryland, to provide burial for such soldiers, sailors, and marines as are by law entitled to interment in said cemetery.

H. R. 6567, Mr. William Alden Smith—Making the anniversary of William McKinley's birth a legal holiday.

H. R. 6568, Mr. Sibley—To provide against entering into a contract by any officer of the Government of the United States of America for products of convict labor in competition with products of free labor.

H. R. 6567, Mr. Boreing—To establish a court of pension appeals to pension claimants and Congress, and for other purposes.

H. R. 6574, Mr. Shafroth—That whenever satisfactory proof shall be furnished to the War Department that any non-commissioned officer or private soldier who served in the Army of the United States in the late war against the rebellion has lost his certificate of discharge, or the same has been destroyed without his privity or procurement, the Secretary of War shall be authorized to furnish, on request of such non-commissioned officer or private, a duplicate of such certificate of discharge, to be indelibly marked, so that it may be known as a duplicate.

H. R. 6577, Mr. Cushman—That from and after the passage of this act any officer of the U. S. Army below the rank of colonel who served as an officer or enlisted man of the Volunteer or Regular forces, Army or Navy, during the Civil War, and who has heretofore been or may hereafter be retired by reason of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty or on account of age, and whose name is now borne upon the official register of the Army, shall be placed upon the retired list of the Army with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by him at the time of retirement: Provided, that this act shall not apply to any officer who received an advance of one grade at the time of his retirement, nor to any officer who received an advance of one grade at the time or since the date of his retirement by virtue of the provisions of a special Act of Congress.

H. R. 6648, Mr. Boreing—That the claims of officers of the U. S. Army, or of persons who may have served as such, and of the heirs at law or legal representatives of such as are deceased, for arrearages of longevity pay or otherwise are hereby referred to the U. S. Court of Claims; and jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon said court of claims to render judgment in all such claims, without regard to the lapse of time, for the amount, if any, found due; and in the adjustment of such claims credit shall be allowed for the full time of service as cadets in the Military Academy at West Point and as enlisted men in the Army or Navy of the United States, Regular or Volunteer, or both.

H. R. 7174, Mr. Bell—That whenever it is shown by competent evidence in any pension application that the applicant, while starving in rebel prisons or camps during the Civil War, joined the rebel army, not with the good faith and intention of fighting for the rebel cause, but with a purpose of either saving his own life or himself from great suffering as such prisoner, and that such prisoner did not really fight the United States forces, then he shall not be considered as having been in the Southern army, and shall be relieved from any such charge in any pension application.

H. R. 7200, Mr. Schirm—To pay Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, retired, the pay and allowances of rear admiral on active list.

H. R. 7302, Mr. Shafroth—To establish a Soldiers' Home near Denver, Colo.

H. R. 7466, Mr. Ray—To equalize the rank and pay of certain retired officers of the Navy. That any officer of the Navy, with a creditable record, who served during the Civil War and who was placed on the retired list prior to March 3, 1899, shall be advanced on the retired list from said date to the next higher rank. Sec. 2. That any officer of the Navy, with a creditable record, who served during the Civil War and who was placed on the retired list prior to March 3, 1899, shall receive the same pay from June 30, 1899, as officers of the Navy of corresponding rank who have been retired since March 3, 1899: Provided, That nothing in this act shall operate to reduce the pay of any officers now on the retired list of the Navy.

H. R. 7479, Mr. Pearce—To revive the rank of vice admiral in the Navy of the United States.

H. R. 7485, Mr. Dick—That any officer of the Regular Army now on the active list who served during the Civil War prior to April 9, 1865, otherwise than as a cadet at the Military Academy, may, by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be placed upon the retired list of the Army with the rank and retired pay of one grade higher than that actually held by him at the time of his retirement: Provided, That this section shall not be construed as creating or reviving any rank not provided for by existing law and shall not apply to any officer whose length of service does not exceed thirty-five years, or to any general officer who has been advanced in rank since Aug. 13, 1898. Sec. 2. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to select from the officers of the Army two major generals on the active list and one major-general on the retired list who have rendered distinguished service in independent commands of great responsibility during the recent military operations, and to appoint them, by and with the consent of the Senate, to be lieutenant generals on the retired list, with the pay and allowances established by law for officers of that grade on the retired list.

H. R. 7533, Mr. Griffith—To grant land warrants to soldiers and sailors of the Spanish-American War.

H. R. 7532, Mr. Kahn—To entitle any officer of the Navy or Marine Corps appointed as 2d lieutenant of artillery to take rank in accordance with the date of his original commission in the Navy or Marine Corps.

H. R. 7574, Mr. Reeder—To restore to the active roll of the United States Army the name of N. B. McKay.

H. R. 7581, Mr. Young—To authorize the President to revoke the order dismissing William T. Goodwin, late lieutenant, 10th Infantry, U. S. A., and to place the said William T. Goodwin on the retired list with the rank of first lieutenant.

## PERSONALS.

Lieut. Henry Page, Medical Department, U. S. A., has arrived at Fort Monroe, Va.

Lieut. Lee Hagood, Art. Corps, U. S. A., is at 1425 Marion Street, Columbia, S. C.

A son was born Dec. 12, 1901, at Birmingham, Ala., to the wife of Capt. J. W. Heard, 3d Cav.

A son was born to the wife of Major Henry F. Kendall, 12th U. S. Cav., at Fort Clark, Texas, Dec. 18.

A daughter was born to the wife of Prof. Charles W. Larned, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Dec. 19.

Capt. C. L. Phillips, Art. Corps, who left Fort Hancock, N. J., Dec. 20, on a short leave, is spending it at Fort Banks, Mass.

Lieut. Norris Stayton, Art. Corps, on leave from Fort Hamilton, is spending the holidays at 4204 Williamson Place, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Major E. R. Hills, Art. Corps, rejoined at Fort Dade, Fla., Dec. 26, from a tour of inspection of posts to examine as to qualifications for gunners.

Among the passengers who arrived at San Francisco on the transport Thomas Dec. 19, were Capt. S. B. Arnold, 1st U. S. Cav., and Mrs. Arnold.

Lieut. David W. Todd, U. S. N., has joined the Rainbow at New York, and will proceed on that vessel to join the Chicago on the European Station.

The engagement is announced of Miss Edith Laura Prentiss, of Haverhill, Mass., to Mr. James Brooks Robertson, son of Major C. B. Robertson, of the 9th Inf.

Lieut. Dupont B. Lyon, 16th U. S. Inf., was married in San Francisco, Cal., on Dec. 14, to Miss Lizzie S. Fletcher of Detroit, Mich., in the chapel of Trinity Church.

Capt. T. Q. Donaldson, Jr., 8th Cav., stationed at Fort Reno, O. T., who was accidentally shot while on a hunting party recently, by another officer, under his chin and in his shoulder, is progressing.

Mrs. Forbes, wife of Col. T. F. Forbes, now in command at Fort Sheridan, Ill., was called to Annapolis, Md., by the severe illness of her mother, Mrs. Robert Taylor. As she is now improving Mrs. Forbes hopes soon to return with her to Fort Sheridan.

An operation was performed on Gen. R. A. Alger at Detroit, Mich., Dec. 22, for the removal of gallstones, from which he has been suffering for a long time. General Alger rallied from the operation, and the surgeons reported that he had recovered almost entirely from the shock.

First Lieut. William Lewis Reed, U. S. A., has been appointed adjutant of the Second Battalion, 1st Infantry. This battalion, commanded by Major Frank de L. Carrington, is now in the Philippines, and in the midst of an active campaign against General Lucban on the Island of Samar.

Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Hall, U. S. N., reported at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., Dec. 18, for duty as the chief engineer of the Olympia, which is to go into commission as the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron Jan. 25. Naval Cadet W. G. Mitchell has also reported for duty in connection with the same ship.

Mrs. Everts, widow of the late Dr. Edward Everts, U. S. A., accompanied by her sons, Edward and "Boots" Everts, have returned to their home, 2003 Santa Clara avenue, Alameda, Cal. Mrs. Everts has entirely recovered from her painful accident and will come East spending the month of January and February in New York and Washington.

Representative Kerr of Ohio, one of the executors of the will of the late John Sherman, is writing the biography of that distinguished statesman. There will be two volumes of 600 pages each. Senator Sherman set aside \$10,000 for the purpose. The biographer has discovered that Senator Sherman was careful to keep every letter received by him from prominent persons in this and other countries.

Rear Admiral Schley's Republican friends in Maryland talk of nominating him for United States Senator in case the Democratic nomination goes to the Hon. A. P. Gorman. Some of the Democrats ridicule the suggestion on the ground that Admiral Schley is ineligible for the reason that he is not an inhabitant of Maryland, but his supporters content that actual residence is not essential in order to be an inhabitant.

Capt. Francis A. Cook, U. S. N., was on Dec. 21, reported dangerously ill at the Naval Hospital, in Washington, D. C. His condition was considered so critical that his son, Naval Cadet Harold E. Cook, who is attached to the Illinois at New Orleans, was requested to go to Washington immediately. Another of Captain Cook's sons, Passed Asst. Surg. Frank C. Cook, U. S. N., was at the Naval Hospital, in attendance upon his father.

Mr. Charles H. Darling, whose appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Navy was confirmed by the Senate last week, is a man of high accomplishments and greatly respected by all who know him. He was born at Woodstock, Vt., in 1859, and was graduated from Tufts College, after which he taught school for a short time in his native town. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in Maine and Vermont, and in 1886 established himself at Bennington, Vt. In the following year he was appointed judge of the municipal court in that city, and held that office until 1896, when he formed a law partnership with Mr. O. M. Barber, auditor of the State. He has a family of three children, all girls. Mr. Darling was elected to the State House of Representatives in 1900. In 1908 he was elected vice-president of the Vermont Bar Association, and became its president in 1909. He has held various municipal offices.

Dr. John McGraw Woodbury, who has been appointed New York Commissioner of Street Cleaning by Mayor Low, served as a chief surgeon, with the rank of major, in the Volunteer Army during the Spanish War. He was for a time attached to the First Army Corps at Chickamauga in 1898 and afterward accompanied General Miles to Porto Rico. He was appointed Medical Director General of the city of Ponce by Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, and, by the confession of the residents, did more in six weeks to insure cleanliness and health in that city than the Spaniards had done in three centuries. He was honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army on Dec. 27, 1898, and the commission to which he has been appointed is his first civil office. Those acquainted with Major Woodbury predict that his administration of the Department of Street Cleaning will be vigorous, thorough and efficient. Fortunately the present Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning, Capt. F. M. Gibson, U. S. A., retired, is a gentleman capable of the highest usefulness to Commissioner Woodbury, and his retention in office would be recognized by the public as a distinct affirmation of the merit principle in municipal administration.



Lieut. Col. E. D. Thomas, 13th U. S. Cav., has left Fort Myer, Va., for Fort Robinson, Neb.

Col. A. A. Harbach, 1st U. S. Inf., should be addressed at Army-Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

A daughter was born Dec. 20, 1901, to the wife of Hospital Steward Patrick Looby at Fort Mott, N. J.

Lieut. R. S. Granger, Art. Corps, on leave from Fort Greble, R. I., is visiting at 600 Park avenue, New York City.

Gen. M. V. Sheridan and Mrs. Sheridan left Governors Island this week on a short visit to relatives in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Cowles, wife of Major C. D. Cowles, has returned from Manila, and is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ramsay, in Washington, D. C.

The recently issued orders detailing Capt. B. F. Tilley, U. S. N., to duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard will cause many congratulations for the gallant captain.

Postmaster General and Mrs. Charles Emory Smith will give a farewell cabinet dinner to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt on January 13 at the Arlington Hotel in Washington.

Major J. E. Macklin, 11th U. S. Inf., arrived in New York on the transport McClellan. He is expected to remain at 13 East Franklin street, Baltimore, Md., while awaiting assignment to recruiting duty.

Lieut. Col. William F. Spicer, U. S. M. C., has been detached from duty on the U. S. S. Brooklyn and ordered to his home in this country. He has been absent from the United States since December, 1899.

A son was born to the wife of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U. S. A., at Oakland, Cal., on Dec. 19. Mrs. Funston returned from the Philippines a few weeks ago, and has been living at Oakland with her parents ever since. General Funston is due at Oakland from Manila, about Jan. 8.

Rear Admiral Evans, U. S. N., who has just returned from Tutuila, Samoa, made a short visit to the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., Dec. 21. He expects to remain in Washington until the end of February, when he will go to the East to assume command of a division of the Asiatic Squadron.

Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, and his aide, Lieut. Jas. McKinley, lately in Washington, have rejoiced department headquarters at San Francisco. The latter, while in Chicago, is quoted as saying: "My aunt in Canton remains in about the same condition she was immediately after the funeral of the President. There has been no improvement, and there seems to be no hope of any."

The friends of Lieut. J. H. Bradford, Jr., 19th Inf., will be glad to learn that he was at last accounts, on Oct. 2, in the best of health and spirits, and on duty in the island of Bohol, P. I. It has been erroneously and widely reported that he mysteriously disappeared from San Francisco three months ago, and was found on Dec. 8 in St. Louis, Mo., living under an assumed name, his mind having been affected. Lieutenant Bradford is the son of Lieut. Col. Bradford, U. S. A., retired.

Companions recently elected to membership in the District of Columbia Commandery, M. O. L. U. S., were as follows: Brevet Major Gen. Daniel Henry Rucker, U. S. A., Capt. Gustavus Benson Brackett, U. S. V., Capt. Harrison Lowry Deam, U. S. V., Major Newton DeForest, U. S. V., First Lieut. Thomas Garret Hensley, U. S. V., First Lieut. Norman Newton Hill, U. S. V., Lieut.-Col. Joel Thomas Kirkman, U. S. A., Capt. Juan Woodruff Lewis, U. S. V., Capt. Henry Pethebridge Sanders, U. S. V., Capt. George Cleveland Woolley, U. S. V.

Mrs. Roosevelt held another public reception for ladies on Saturday, Dec. 21, and was assisted by the ladies of the Cabinet, Mrs. Root, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Charles Emory Smith, Mrs. Hitchcock, and Miss Wilson. Miss Roosevelt was in the Blue Room, where she greeted and chatted with those who lingered there. The other young ladies who assisted were Miss Root, Miss Knox, the Misses Hitchcock, Mrs. Cortelyou, Mrs. Cowles, Mrs. Rixey, Mrs. Bingham, Mrs. William Loch, Jr., the Misses McKenna, Miss McMillan, Miss Alice F. Ward, the Misses Wetmore, Miss Mackay-Smith, Miss Alice Warder, Miss Anita Poore, Miss Townsend, Miss Elizabeth Davis, the Misses Morgan. After the reception the receiving party were invited to take tea with Mrs. Roosevelt.

Lieut. Charles A. Romeyn, 13th Cav., who has just returned from duty in Samar, Philippine Islands, is visiting his parents, Major and Mrs. Romeyn, at their home, 714 20th street, Washington, D. C.

Gen. W. W. H. Davis, a veteran of the War with Mexico and of the Civil War, now editor of the Doylestown (Pa.) Democrat, writes: "I notice, in the JOURNAL a notice of Capt. George M. Colvocoresses, the father, and Capt. George P. Colvocoresses, U. S. N. While what you say is full of interest there are other facts of equal interest which might be added. The late George M. Colvocoresses was born on the island of Scio, Grecian Archipelago, Oct. 22, 1816. At the massacre of the inhabitants by the Turks, 1822, his father is said to have ransomed this son, who was, with nine other Greek boys, placed on a brig bound for Baltimore, to seek an asylum in the United States. The story of the hardships undergone by these boys, greatly interested the late Capt. Alden Partridge, of Norwich, Vt., and he offered to educate one of them at his Military Academy, and George Colvocoresses was sent accordingly to Norwich and made his home with Aaron Partridge, brother of the Captain. He entered the Academy in 1825, was there about a year, then returned and graduated in 1831. He was appointed a midshipman, U. S. N., in 1832, and a passed midshipman in 1838. From this time to his death, by the hand of an assassin, in 1872, his record, which is every way honorable, is recorded on the books of the Navy Department. Captain Colvocoresses, the father, was twice married. His first wife was Eliza Halsey, of Norwich, Vt., to whom he was married in 1846, and his second, Adeline M. Swazey, a sister of Mrs. Alden Partridge. Both wives were fine women; Miss Halsey being the toast of the cadets, and living opposite the barracks at Norwich. I enjoyed the pleasure of an acquaintance with both ladies in the long past. The widow and four children survive Capt. George M. Colvocoresses. It is said (and I think I learned it from the family) that in one of his cruises in the Mediterranean, George M., while walking in the street of Smyrna, met his father, whom he supposed was killed in the massacre of Scio. The son was named after Captain Partridge. As I was a cadet at Norwich, graduating in 1842, I obtained information of the elder Captain C. at that time, and his second wife was a visitor at my father's home." The character of the two Colvocoresses, who have served in our Navy, is an indication of the excellent stock from which they sprang. Both of them have maintained a high standing in the Naval Service for ability and character.

Col. James Forney, U. S. M. C., has been ordered to the Philippines for duty at the Naval Station at Cavite.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. W. W. Whiteside, 10th U. S. Cav., at Manzanillo, Cuba, Nov. 25.

Capt. Hamilton Rowan, Art. Corps, left Fort Hamilton, N. Y., this week to return about the middle of January.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hichborn have, as their guests for the holidays, their daughter, Mrs. James G. Blaine and Mr. Blaine.

Lieut. F. L. Chapin, U. S. N., has been selected by Rear Admiral Evans to be his flag lieutenant on the Asiatic Station.

Mrs. Caperton, wife of Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Caperton, U. S. N., will pass this winter at 2115 O street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

We understand that Commander Barnette, U. S. N., will shortly be detached from the Saratoga. His relief has not yet been selected.

Mrs. White, wife of Lieut. W. W. White, U. S. N., will pass this winter at Wayne, Pa., near Philadelphia, where her children are attending school.

Mrs. Deering, widow of the late Paymaster Deering of the Navy, and Miss Deering, will sail for Europe on Jan. 8, and will pass the winter in Brussels.

Lieut. H. C. Merriam, Art. Corps, visited in Washington, D. C., this week, and will join the 97th Company at Fort Adams, R. I., towards the end of January.

Capt. Adam Slaker, Art. Corps, now in Honolulu, is expected to join at Fort Monroe, Va., for duty at that post about the middle of March, 1902.

Miss Mildred Lee, daughter of the late Gen. Robert E. Lees, arrived in Washington, on Dec. 22, and is located at the "Grafton," where she will pass the winter.

Mrs. Ward, widow of the late Captain Ward, U. S. A., and her little granddaughter, are located at the "Virginia," on G street, N. W., near 21st street, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. A. A. Cabaniss will be with her sister, Mrs. Fred. Thies, at 523 Ninth street, Minneapolis, Minn., during the stay of Capt. A. A. Cabaniss at Hot Springs, Ark.

Capt. Henry L. Steele, Art. Corps, U. S. A., was on Dec. 25, married to Miss Cornelia E. Lundeen, daughter of Major and Mrs. John A. Lundeen, at Baltimore, Md.

The friends of Mrs. Rucker are glad to learn that she is improving and is much better after her serious illness of several weeks at her home in Jefferson place, Washington, D. C.

Capt. C. P. Townsley, Art. Corps, now on a holiday leave will leave Fort Monroe, Va., for duty at Honolulu for duty with the 68th Co., Coast Art., about March 1, 1902.

Mrs. Cornman, wife of Lieut. Col. Daniel Cornman, 24th U. S. Inf., with her son, Daniel R., have arrived in New York city from the Philippines, and are stopping at 31 Madison avenue.

Col. Charles I. Wilson, U. S. A., and Mrs. Wilson, have been on a short visit to Washington, and were located at the New Willard, which is quite a resort for Army officers this winter.

An event of unusual interest occurred in the household of Capt. Edward J. Timberlake, Jr., Art. Corps, at Fort Greble, R. I., on Christmas day, when his wife presented him with a son.

Mrs. and the Misses Langhorne, mother and sisters of Lieut. George T. Langhorne, have issued cards for a tea from 4 to 7, on Thursday, Jan. 2, at their home, 1210 18th street, Washington, D. C.

Capt. R. C. Langdon, U. S. A., left New York Dec. 26 for San Francisco, there to take the transport Sheridan, which sails for Manila Jan. 1. He is going to join the 9th Infantry to which he has recently been assigned.

The friends of Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Canaga, U. S. N., will be pleased to learn that this officer has so far recovered from the illness of two months since as to permit of his returning to duty at Cavite from the Yokohama Naval Hospital.

Appointments to West Point during the past week: Denham B. Crafton, Plattsburg, Mo.; James F. Carey, alt., Wisconsin; George Michelson, alt., Madison, Wis.; J. E. Wilcox, alt., Georgia; A. M. Jones, alt., Quitman, Ga.; Warren Lott, Jr., Waycross, Ga.

Mrs. Bates, wife of Paymr. Gen. A. E. Bates, U. S. A., have taken the house of Commander Schroeder, U. S. N., on N street, Washington, D. C., near the British Embassy, during the absence of General Bates and the Misses Bates in Manila.

Comdr. Richardson Clover, U. S. N., on Dec. 24 was reported as lying dangerously ill at his home in Washington, D. C. Commander Clover is on leave of absence, from London, where he is the Naval Attaché of the United States Embassy.

Mrs. Theall, wife of Lieut. Elisha Theall, U. S. M. C., retired, will pass this winter with Dr. and Mrs. John W. Bayne, the parents of Mrs. Theall, at 1141 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Bayne has issued cards for Saturdays in January.

Chief Carpenter L. L. Martin and Gunner F. L. Hoagland, U. S. N., of the U. S. S. Illinois, request us to state that they were not among the officers entertained at the soiree at the French Opera House in New Orleans on Dec. 12, as mentioned in the account of the affair.

Paymaster John Ross Martin, U. S. N., was married on Dec. 23 to Miss Katherine Barratt, daughter of Mrs. Catherine Barratt Parker, of Elkhorn, Md. The wedding took place at the Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa., the Rev. Charles Wood, D.D., performing the ceremony.

Mrs. Sampson, wife of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, U. S. N., has written a letter to a friend in Iowa in which she says: "My dear husband is quite worn out with a long life, consecrated to duty. Physically he is comfortable and happy, but the brain is tired beyond ever being restored."

Rear Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson, Capt. George H. Wadleigh, Capt. Charles J. Barclay, and Medical Inspector Howard Wells, U. S. N., on Dec. 18 visited Capt. Richard P. Leary, U. S. N., who was sick at his home at the U. S. Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., in the official capacity of a medical and retiring board. Captain Leary has since died.

We are rejoiced to learn that the condition of Capt. Francis A. Cook, who is a patient at the U. S. Marine Hospital, Washington, was greatly improved at last accounts. He has apparently recovered from the dangerous symptoms which caused the Navy Department to summon his son, a Naval cadet on the Indiana, now

at Curacao. Captain Cook is suffering from heart trouble.

Army officers lately registering in New York were Col. H. Wygant, Col. C. A. Dempsey, Major J. A. Macklin, Capt. E. S. J. Greble, Capt. R. B. Parrott, Capt. S. A. Cloman, C. T. Parker, H. L. Threlkeld, F. H. Lawton, Lieut. J. G. Holden, Lieut. J. S. Johnson, Grand Hotel; Capt. G. T. T. Patterson, Manhattan; Gen. J. M. Bell, Marlborough; Capt. B. C. Gilbert, Capt. W. G. Sills, Navarre.

Rear Admiral Schley and his wife arrived in New York city Dec. 23 from Washington, to spend the Christmas holidays with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. S. Wortley, at 65 West 85th street. The Treasury Department on Dec. 23 drew a warrant in favor of Rear Admiral Schley for \$3,334, his share of the prize money due him for the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago July 3, 1898.

Gen. William B. Rochester, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Rochester, have sent out cards for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Alice Davies Rochester, and Capt. Charles Wendell Fenton, U. S. A., at the home of the bride, 1308 18th street, N. W., Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, January 7, at noon. Miss Ethel Davies of New York, will act as maid of honor to her cousin, and Capt. George T. Langhorne will be best man to the groom.

A pleasant and beautifully appointed dinner was given Saturday evening, Dec. 21, at the New Willard, in Washington, at which Major F. T. Wilson, Chief of the Miscellaneous Division, Adjutant General's Office, was the guest of honor. The table was tastefully decorated with roses and chrysanthemums and presented an altogether charming appearance. The souvenir menus were uniquely handsome, each bearing a water color sketch from the brush of that talented young artist, Mr. Glenn Hawkins. Among those present were: Major F. T. Wilson, Col. John G. Maynard, Messrs. Glenwood D. Hawkins, Francis H. Randolph, Homer F. Tenney, Walter A. Saunders, Alvord A. Cederwald, and R. Douglas Stephens.

Boatswain John Winn, U. S. N., at present on duty on the U. S. S. Franklin at Norfolk, Va., on Dec. 23, received a handsome token of esteem from his shipmates. The entire ship's company of the Franklin was drawn up on deck in hollow square and Boatswain Winn was ordered on deck. In the centre of the square stood Miss Virginia Wise, daughter of Capt. W. C. Wise, commanding the Franklin. Miss Wise, in charming manner and beautiful words, presented on behalf of the ship's company a very handsome sword. Mr. Winn grasped it, held on to it and has it yet. His heart showed in his face, and that was his speech of thanks. The Naval Post Band played while the ceremony was going on, and the occasion was a very happy one.

Capt. J. G. Eaton, U. S. N., and Gen. A. W. Greely, U. S. A., were among the guests at the ninth annual banquet of the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, at Boston, Mass., Dec. 21. General Greely when called up to speak said in part: "The American soldier has always stood for peace. It is primarily to the soldiers that you owe your educational advancement and business prosperity. The American Army now in the Philippines has done loyal service, although there may have been an occasional soldier who was cruel or dishonest. It is well to remember that in the eyes of the world the American soldier does stand for something a little higher than the soldier in other armies. Honor, justice and duty are the controlling principles in our Army." Captain Eaton also made a bright address.

Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U. S. A., commanding the Department of California, will be transferred at his own request next March to the Department of the Lakes with headquarters at Chicago, relieving Major Gen. E. S. Otis, who retires for age on March 26. Capt. Willard H. Brownson and Lieut. Harry George, U. S. N., arrived at New York from Havana by the Ward Line Mexico. Commander G. Blockinger, U. S. N., arrived at New York City Dec. 24, from Colon by the steamship Alliance, called home by the serious illness of a member of his family.

Those who know Capt. T. W. Lord, U. S. A., retired, who was on the staff of General Otis when he was in command at Fort Leavenworth in 1882, will learn with extreme regret that he has disappeared from his home in Washington under circumstances that excite the gravest fear as to his safety. No trace of him can be found since he left his home on Dec. 20 with the avowed intention of taking his life. Captain Lord, while in the Army, lost one leg, and has since walked with an artificial limb. He was 55 years old, and as a result of his army experience he had been ill a great deal of the time. It was on this account that he is thought to have become tired of life, for he stated, before leaving his lodgings on the evening of Dec. 20, that he would some time end his sufferings. So far as can be learned, he has no relatives in Washington, and very little is known by his friends of his early life.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

We noted briefly last week the death of Major Henry Fulton at Denver, Col. Major Fulton was prominent in the early days of rifle shooting, at Creedmoor, in the International long range rifle shooting contest, and was one of the phenomenal shooters on the American team. He was a civil engineer by profession, and at one time was a lieutenant colonel of the 12th New York.

Helen Stuart Summers, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John E. Summers, and granddaughter of Col. John E. Summers, U. S. A., retired, died in Omaha, Neb., Dec. 14, aged one year and eleven months.

Robert Bowie Tisdale, the youngest child of the late Lieut. R. D. Tisdale, U. S. N., and Julia Merrick Tisdale, aged 16 months, died on December 13 at Annapolis, Md.

William N. Pethick, an American who spent most of his life in Pekin, China, and for many years acted as confidential secretary to the late Li Hung Chang, died in Pekin on Dec. 19. He was born in Massachusetts about 50 years ago. Mr. Pethick was at Pekin during the siege.

Dr. George Bayles died at his residence, in Orange, N. J., Dec. 23. His illness was brief and his death sudden. With the outbreak of the Spanish War Dr. Bayles tendered his services to the Government. They were promptly accepted by Surgeon General Sternberg, and he was made Post Surgeon at Fort Hancock, where he organized and equipped the military hospital at that place. He was tendered appointment as surgeon in the Regular Army, but declined, and at the close of the war returned to his home, in Orange, and resumed his practice.

Boatswain W. F. Holdsworth, U. S. N., who was appointed March 1, 1900, from New York, died on board the U. S. S. Prairie, at New York on Dec. 22. Previous to his appointment he had served 11 years as an enlisted man.

Mrs. Zaniska Zoe Boggs, widow of the late Asst. Paym.



Charles E. Boggs, U. S. N., and daughter of the late Viscount Henry and Henrietta de Ranville, died at New York City Dec. 24.

Charles Taylor Goodrich, father of the wife of Capt. Thomas H. Slavens, U. S. A., died at Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 17.

Francis S. Brown, who died at Old Point Comfort, Va., on Dec. 20, was formerly a Lieutenant Commander in the U. S. Navy, from which he resigned in October, 1869. He served through the Civil War, having been graduated in 1860 from the Naval Academy in the same class with Admirals Watson and Schley, and resigned from the Navy in 1869. He served with Farragut at Mobile and New Orleans, and was on the Southern blockade. He is the father of Capt. Laurence C. Brown, Art. Corps, U. S. A.

General Chaffee reports to the War Department that Odus J. Reeder, 2d Lieutenant Philippine Scouts, committed suicide on the morning of Dec. 23, by shooting himself with a carbine on board the U. S. transport Lawton. Reeder was suffering from temporary insanity, due to illness. Lieutenant Reeder was born in Beverly, W. Va., and entered the 15th Infantry as an enlisted man. He served in the ranks of that regiment for eight years, and was later transferred to the 7th Cavalry. When the 41st Infantry was organized for the Philippine service he enlisted in that regiment and was shortly afterward appointed a 2d lieutenant and attached to it. When the regiment was ordered back to the United States Lieutenant Reeder remained in the Philippines and was made a 2d lieutenant of the Philippine Scouts.

Naval circles were very much touched this week at the news of the death of Naval Cadet William H. Steinhagen, which occurred on board the U. S. S. Vixen, stationed in the harbor of Havana, Cuba. The circumstances connected with the short career of Cadet Steinhagen make his end peculiarly sad. His appointment and entrance to the Naval Academy were only achieved after great difficulties had been surmounted, and his course at the Academy was most successful. His father is dead and his mother survives him, but the circumstances of extreme sadness is that Cadet Steinhagen was married just after his graduation at the Academy last June to Miss Evangeline Bellis, of Annapolis. This marriage was allowed by special permission of the Secretary of the Navy. Cadet Steinhagen entered the Academy from Indiana and always stood above the average in his studies. During the first two years in the Navy he rowed on the boat crew, but had to stop on account of heart trouble. In his last year at the Academy, he was selected by the members of his class as the editor of the "Lucky Bag," the Naval Academy annual. Mrs. Steinhagen is now at Annapolis and the body of her son will be taken there for burial in the Naval Cemetery.

Capt. Richard P. Leary, U. S. N., who has been on sick leave since Oct. 19 last, died at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., Dec. 27. He was born in, and appointed to the Naval Academy from, Maryland, being graduated in the class of 1860. He was promoted to ensign October, 1863; master, May, 1866; lieutenant, February, 1867; lieutenant commander, March, 1868. He was attached to blockading squadrons off Charleston, S. C., 1863-5; to Canandaigua, European Station, 1865-8; to Dictator, 1870-3; Constellation for special service, 1879; Pensacola, Pacific Station, 1879-81; Vandalia, North Atlantic Station, 1881-82, and was promoted to commander in June, 1882. He commanded the receiving ship Wyandotte 1883-5; the Iroquois, Pacific Station, 1886-8; the Adams, Pacific Station, 1888-9, and was senior officer at Samoa during the revolution of 1888, when the Tamasese government was overthrown. He next served as equipment officer, Navy Yard, Norfolk, September, 1890-3; general inspector of the Katahdin, November, 1893; was on duty at the Naval War College, 1894; general inspector of Katahdin, 1895; ordnance instructor, Navy Yard, Washington, 1896, and was ordered to command the Katahdin, February, 1896. He was commissioned as captain in April, 1897. He also commanded the Richmond and the San Francisco, and was the first Governor of Guam when it came into the possession of the United States.

#### THE PRINCIPLES OF COAST DEFENSE.

We referred recently to the lecture on "The Principles of Coast Defense," delivered at Ithaca, N. Y., on Dec. 10 by Capt. John P. Wisser, Art. Corps, U. S. A., before an audience of Cornell students and townspersons. In the course of his remarks, as reported in the Cornell Daily Sun, Captain Wisser said that the vulnerable points in a coast to be defended are the bays and the mouths of navigable rivers; these points are usually occupied by large cities. "The means of defense of such places," he said, "are two—the Navy and coast fortifications. The defense by Navy requires points of support, which shall furnish men and supplies. These points serve as bases of operation in offense and as harbors for repairs in case of defeat. Coaling stations and magazines must be a part of their equipment. The defense by fortification is applied to such points of support. Strong strategic points are usually selected for these bases of operation, points convenient for concentration, so that the defensive fleet may readily take the offensive. Fortress Monroe and Key West are two such strategic points on the Atlantic coast, because if either fell into the hands of an enemy, two portions of the defending fleet would undoubtedly be separated.

"In placing the fortifications, the following tactical principles are followed. An enemy's advance must be obstructed without impeding the movements of the defense. This is done by placing torpedoes, mines, and submarine dams. The armament must be superior to that of the attacking force. The flanks must be protected by closing all unnecessary channels, by placing guns at vulnerable points, and by carefully watching the approaches by the aid of searchlights. Countermines must be prevented by torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers.

"The armament of these fortifications consists of four classes of guns: 12 and 10-inch armor piercing rifles; 12-inch howitzers; 12-inch mortars; and 5 6-inch and 15 pound rapid fire guns. The heavy guns are used to pierce the sides of opposing vessels at long range. The mortars are used to drop a projectile on the deck of the vessel, its weakest point. The howitzer is a combination of these two guns, being used as a mortar at long range and as an armor piercing gun at short range. The United States is the only nation which uses the mortar, others preferring the howitzer. The rapid fire guns are used against unarmored craft and to defend the inner lines of mines."

Captain Wisser outlined the steps in the attack by a fleet, and the defense used to meet each step. "The successive movements in an attack," he said, "are the removal of obstructions, the silencing of batteries, the forcing of the harbor, and the landing of troops. The defense against the removal of mines and obstructions by torpedo boats is accomplished by concentration of

heavy guns and mortars at the point of attack. In case of their removal another line may be laid during the night. In an attempt to force the harbor, the enemy must use torpedo boats, supported by cruisers and battleships. The rapid fire guns of the defense are used against the torpedo boats and the heavy guns, especially disappearing guns, against the vessels following. The defense against landing force must depend largely on troops on shore.

"Unfortified regions are protected by coast guard corps. This must be large enough so that a force of 20,000 men may be gathered in 24 hours, as this is the rate of landing from ships. The reserves are kept at points a day's cruise apart, and the railroad is used to transport troops from the reserve point on each side to the place of landing."

Professor Crane, of Cornell, in introducing Captain Wisser, spoke of his connection with the United States artillery exhibit at the Pan-American exposition.

#### LATEST FROM MANILA.

General Chaffee has advised the War Department of a desperate battle between bolomen and Co. F, 21st Infantry, U. S. A., in a gorge six miles from San Jose, Batangas Province, Southern Luzon, on Dec. 23. The fight, which was a hand to hand struggle, lasted several hours, and 22 rebels were killed. Two enlisted men of the American forces were wounded, James A. Connelly receiving a severe blow cut in the cheek, while Private Carney received six gashes on his neck and shoulders.

Capt. John S. Parke, Jr., 21st Inf., U. S. A., with 30 men of that regiment, encountered 60 insurgents last week at Alamines, in Laguna province, Luzon. Four were killed, several rifles were captured and the Filipino barracks was destroyed. A detachment of scouts of the 2d Infantry also had a small engagement with the insurgents, in which they killed nine men and captured four.

Capt. John D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav., U. S. A., during a recent expedition lasting several days, encountered the natives six separate times without losing one of his men. He destroyed several barracks.

The War Department is advised by cable from Manila, P. I., under date of Dec. 24, 1901, of the surrender of Samson, leader of insurgents at Mutassaron, with all officers and men, 28 cannon and 45 rifles.

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A., commanding in Batangas Province, Southern Luzon, has commended 1st Lieut. James D. Tilford, 1st Cav., U. S. A., who, while scouting with Troop D, 1st Cavalry, some time ago, routed an insurgent force. Lieutenant Tilford located a rebel stronghold on top of a hill near the town of Batangas. He surrounded the stronghold under cover of night and attacked at daylight. The surprise was complete. Nineteen insurgents were killed while attempting to escape. Lieutenant Tilford captured sixteen rifles and 500 rounds of ammunition.

A Manila despatch bearing date of Dec. 27 states that Captain Francis H. Schoeffel, 9th Infantry, U. S. A., and 18 men of Co. E of that regiment were attacked by a large force of bolomen near Dapdap, on the west coast of Samar, and that in the desperate fight that followed the Americans had seven killed and five seriously and two slightly wounded. Captain Schoeffel was slightly wounded. The bodies of the dead were recovered by a party of native volunteers led by 1st Lieut. Albert Lang, Philippine scouts.

#### THE HEISTAND INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has published in a volume of 400 pages the testimony taken in its investigation into the charges against Lieut. Col. Henry O. Heistand, U. S. A., together with the arguments of counsel on both sides. Colonel Heistand was accused of uniting with certain military and civil officers of the Government in a combination to control the output of hemp in the Philippines, and it was alleged that unlawful means were employed in the promotion of this enterprise. Counsel for Colonel Heistand frankly acknowledged that his client had associated himself with an organization to manufacture cordage in Manila, but resented the charge that there was anything illegal about it. It was pointed out that Colonel Heistand at first considered the venture an attractive and legitimate business enterprise, that General Corbin and Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn had also thought favorably of it at the beginning and that there was no testimony anywhere to show that any of the persons named had tried to advance his interests by illegal means. Counsel charged that the accusing witness in the case was inconsistent in his testimony, that he had undertaken to sell his alleged information to a sensational newspaper and that his charges had fallen to the ground under the combined testimony of the witnesses for the accused. Mr. Mackey, of counsel for the complainant, held that the character of the accuser was unassailable and that Colonel Heistand's testimony was contradictory and not in harmony with the statements of General Corbin. The findings of the Senate Committee have not yet been announced.

#### OUR SOLDIERS AS FIREMEN.

The troops at Fort Douglas, on the night of Dec. 19, took an active part in extinguishing a fire which destroyed the physical laboratory at the University of Utah with all of its contents. While the work of salvage was in progress Major Geo. S. Young, 18th Inf., arrived from the fort in command of two hundred men, comprising Cos. K, L and M, of the 18th Infantry. The men brought buckets from the fort and formed a line, passing the pails of water from the interior of the library building to the fire. Later a small hose was secured which was substituted for the buckets. This university is on the reservation about one mile southwest from the flag staff. The soldiers did remarkably fine work, going into the rooms on the lower floor, fighting fire as they went, and rescued much valuable property in the shape of instruments, etc. Besides Cos. K, L and M, of the 18th Infantry, the 12th and 22d Batteries, Field Artillery, were represented.

At a special meeting of the Board of Regents of the University of Utah, held Dec. 20, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, that we gratefully acknowledge our appreciation of the services rendered by Major Young and the officers and men under his command, in their efforts to subdue the fire at the physical building last night; and we hereby tender them our sincere thanks for their kind and efficient labors."

Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston, Inspector of Small Arms Practice and Ordnance Officer on the staff of Major General Roe, of New York, who has been appointed First Deputy Commissioner of Police by Mayor-elect Low, is an officer of exceptional ability. He is

energetic and conscientious in the discharge of his duties and can be relied upon to perform the functions of his office for the best interests of the city. He first entered the military as a private in the 22d Regiment some 25 years ago and served through successive grades, early establishing a reputation as a progressive officer. As captain of Co. E, he made his command one of the largest and best in the guard. Colonel Thurston for some years was also detailed at the State camp as Instructor of Guard duty, and the thoroughness of this work is a well known matter of record. He will also be remembered by many officers of the Army who have been detailed for duty at the camp for years past. He is a strict disciplinarian and during the war with Spain served as Lieutenant Colonel of the 22d, performing garrison duty at Davis Island, N. Y.

Major Frederick H. E. Ebstein, U. S. A., retired, has been appointed Second Deputy Police Commissioner of New York, by Mayor-elect Low, and the appointment is a most excellent one in every respect. Major Ebstein, who has had an active Army experience of 30 years to his credit, was born in Prussia, but came to this country while quite young and enlisted in the Army as a private on Nov. 18, 1864. He rose to be corporal and then sergeant in Company H, 4th Infantry, and was transferred in 1867 to the 18th Infantry with a commission as second lieutenant. He was assigned to the 21st Infantry in 1869, promoted first lieutenant in 1873, and captain in 1885; he was made major in the 19th Infantry in January, 1890, and in July of that year was retired at his own request. He holds brevet rank as captain in the United States Army, received in 1890 for gallant services in actions against Indians at Cottonwood Ranch, Ida., on July 4, 1877; at Camas Meadow, Ida., on August 20, 1877, and at the Umatilla Agency, Ore., on July 13, 1878. He also served in the Santiago campaign. Major Ebstein is a resident of Brooklyn and since his retirement has taken a great interest in National Guard matters. He is known as a thorough and conscientious officer.

#### THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.  
WILLIAM CARY SANGER, Assistant Secretary.  
LIEUT. GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

G. O. 164, DEC. 27, H. Q. A. A. G. O.  
1. Amends Paragraph 1403 of regulations regulating allowance of salt rock for public animals.  
2. By direction of the Secretary of War, Paragraph 1448 of the regulations is amended to read as follows: 1448 to entitle an officer to additional pay under the acts of April 26, 1888, and May 26, 1890, for exercising a command above that pertaining to his grade, he must have exercised such command of troops operating against an enemy for a period of three months or more continuously, in obedience to orders issued by superior authority which he was bound to obey and no pay or allowances as of a higher grade than that actually held by an officer will be paid him under this regulation, unless a certified copy in duplicate of such order accompanied by a statement of service thereunder is filed with the paymaster.

CIRCULAR 48 DEC. 27TH, H. Q. A. A. G. O.  
Publishes a decision of the Comptroller of Treasury as follows: "An enlisted man who has received a certificate of merit for distinguished services is entitled to be paid the whole of it so long as he remains in the military service of the U. S. either upon the active or retired list."

SPECIAL ORDERS, DEC. 28, H. Q. A.  
Leave granted Lieut. Col. Benjamin K. Roberts, Art., extended nine days.  
Second Lieut. Winston Pilcher, 14th Cav., relieved temporary duty Fort Thomas, Ky., and to Fort Riley.  
Major Charles Byrne, 30th Inf., detailed general recruiting service for two years, dating from Nov. 1, 1901, and to Baltimore.

Lieut. Col. David B. Wilson, 35th Inf., will report to commanding general, Department Missouri, for duty as acting inspector general, that department, to relieve Capt. James B. Erwin, 4th Cav., who will join his troop.  
Contract Surgeon John F. Leeper, to report to Commanding General Department California for duty.  
Contract Surgeon Harry H. Vankirk to his home Sunbury, Ohio, for annulment of contract.

Captain Henry D. Borup, O. D., will pending arrival at New Haven, Conn., of Captain Wm. F. Pierce, O. D., assume temporarily duty with station in New York City of inspection of material for Ordnance Department at works Driggs Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company relieving Major Ira Mac Nutt, O. D.  
Leave for two months is granted Lieutenant Col. Elden A. Day, Artillery Corps.

G. O. 239, NOV. 6, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.  
Publishes the proceedings of a military commission of which Major C. D. Cowles, 17th Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. C. E. Howland was judge advocate, for the trial of four Filipino natives charged and convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hanged. In reviewing the proceedings General Chaffee among other things said:

"The record covers more than 1,300 pages of type-written matter, much of which is due to an unending contention between counsel for the accused and the judge advocate, arising chiefly upon the theory of the prosecution that a conspiracy had been entered upon by these accused to accomplish the crimes charged. After sufficient evidence had been adduced to lay the foundation for the conspiracy and the commission had repeatedly ruled upon the admissibility of the evidence upon its inception, progress and accomplishment, counsel, in disregard of the rules of evidence and the repeated rulings of the commission, iterated and reiterated his objections in arguments of such wearisome length as to raise the presumption that his intent was more to vex the commission into some fatal irregularity than to aid in the elucidation of the truth."

"Such a course of proceeding detracts from the dignity and value of any tribunal, and the commission would have been amply justified in imposing limits upon counsel by which half its time might have been saved and half the bulk of its padded record avoided."

"For the future guidance of military commissions, a few of the well-established principles of law and procedure in cases of conspiracy, are here laid down."

"The object of the conspiracy is only so far material as it may determine the character of the joint intent and agreement. It is not necessary to constitute the offense that the conspirators should have come together and agreed in express terms to unite for a common object. An implied common understanding is sufficient so far as the combination or confederacy is concerned to constitute the offense. One accused of conspiracy need not be the original instigator of the criminal purpose. There is no material distinction in law between those who primarily form the design and those who subsequently enter into it with a knowledge of its character."

"Co-conspirators may be added to a conspiracy already complete by joining in the common intent and agreeing to further the design already entered upon by the original conspirators. A conspiracy to commit a crime of higher grade than the offense of conspiracy merges into the crime upon its accomplishment. Conspiracy may be proven inferentially by circumstantial evidence; not only may, but ordinarily must be so proven. The conspiracy once being formed, the act of one conspirator in pursuance thereof is binding upon and assumed to be the act of each and all of the others."

G. O. 25, DEC. 17, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.  
Capt. William R. Graham, paymaster, U. S. A., having



reported in person at these Headquarters, is assigned to duty in this Department, with station at Omaha, Neb.

#### G. O. 30, DEC. 19, DEPT. COLORADO.

Second Lieut. Kyle Rucker, 14th Cav., is relieved from duty as acting ordnance officer and inspector of small arms practice of this Department, and will transfer all property pertaining thereto to Major Charles A. Varum, 7th Cav., Acting Adjutant General, who is appointed in his stead.

#### G. O. 31, DEC. 13, DEPT. OF CUBA.

Lieut. Comdr. Lucien Young, U. S. N., is relieved from duty as Captain of the Fort of Havana, to enable him to comply with telegraphic instructions from the Secretary of the Navy.

#### G. O. 32, DEC. 9, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

An allotment of \$150 appropriation for army transportation, and \$50, appropriation for incidental expenses, is hereby made for payment of extra duty men at the Discharge Camp, Angel Island, California, for the month of December, 1901.

By order of Colonel Rawles:

J. B. BABCOCK, A. A. G.

#### G. O. 33, DEC. 12, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Designates the months of January, February, March and April, 1902, as the period for the theoretical instruction of this command in lyceums, schools for non-commissioned officers, and post schools.

The lyceum at Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. T., having begun on Dec. 1, the lyceum season at that post will end with March 31, 1902.

Practical instruction in drill and other military exercises will be given when practicable.

#### G. O. 61, SEPT. 30, DEPT. VISAYAS.

Capt. Omar Bundy, 6th Inf., having completed the duties assigned him in G. O. No. 55, C. S., these headquarters, is, at his own request, relieved from such assignment.

By command of Brigadier General Hughes:

ROBERT H. NOBLE, Capt., 3d U. S. Inf., A. A. G.

#### G. O. 62, OCT. 10, DEPT. VISAYAS.

Gives directions for the organization of Philippine Scouts, 13 companies of which are allotted to the Department of Visayas, numbering 35 to 47. These are distributed as follows: Island of Samar, two, 35th and 36th; 1st District, three, 37th, 38th and 39th; 2d District, two, 40th and 41st; 3d District, two, 42d and 43d; 4th District, four, 44th, 45th, 46th and 47th.

The companies of Panay Scouts to be reorganized under the provisions of Par. 1 of this order will be based on these commanded by 1st Lieut. Irvin L. Runaker, 1st Lieut. Allen Walker, 1st Lieut. Hans F. Weusthoff and 1st Lieut. Wesley King, and will be numbered as follows: 44th Company, Lieutenant Runaker; 45th Company, Lieutenant Walker; 46th Company, Lieutenant Weusthoff; 47th Company, Lieutenant King. The above named officers are directed to proceed to such points in the island of Panay as may be necessary.

#### G. O. 63, OCT. 14, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Major John McE. Hyde, Q. M. U. S. A., having reported, is announced and assigned to duty as chief quartermaster of the Department, relieving Capt. G. G. Bailey, Q. M., U. S. A.

#### G. O. 64, OCT. 22, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Capt. Robert McGregor, C. E., is announced as engineer officer of the Department, vice Capt. W. H. Simons, 6th Inf., relieved, to date from Sept. 3, 1901.

First Lieut. Earl I. Brown, C. E., is announced as assistant to the engineer officer of the Department to date from Sept. 3, 1901.

By command of Brigadier General Hughes:

ROBERT H. NOBLE, Capt., 3d U. S. Inf., A. A. G.

#### G. O. 65, OCT. 23, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith is assigned to the command of the 1st District, Department of the Visayas, consisting of the islands of Samar and Leyte. He will make his headquarters in Tacloban, Leyte, P. I.

#### G. O. 163, DEC. 21, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

Publishes the boundary of land acquired for military purposes at Great Diamond Island, Maine, as an addition to the United States Military Reservation situated on Great Diamond Island, Portland Harbor, Maine.

#### CIRCULAR 47, DEC. 21, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

Publishes the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury:

An enlisted man granted a furlough for the purpose of accepting a commission in the Volunteer Service who resumes his place in the Regular establishment within three months from the time of his muster out and discharge as a commissioned officer of Volunteers is entitled to count all the time served as "an enlisted man" as continuous service for the purpose of computing increase of pay and the thirty years for retirement, but the time served as "a commissioned officer" cannot be counted for this purpose. (We omit the text.—Ed.)

CIR. 5, NOV. 6, OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GEN. Publishes a description of the field desks and commissary chests supplied by the Subsistence Department.

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The following named commissaries, having reported their arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will repair to Washington, D. C., for temporary duty: Capt. Theodore B. Hacker, Capt. Henry G. Cole, Capt. Thomas Franklin. (Dec. 20, H. Q. A.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Rene Wilson, Fort Brady, Mich., will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco for transportation to Manila, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. William D. Morrison, who will be sent via San Francisco, Cal., to Fort Brady, Mich., for duty. (Dec. 24, H. Q. A.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major Edward R. Morris, surg., having reported, will proceed to Angel Island, Cal., for duty as camp surgeon. (Dec. 10, D. Cal.)

Actg. Hospital Steward Timothy A. O'Brien, now at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., will be sent to Fort Wright, Wash., for duty. (Dec. 9, D. Cal.)

Major Robert J. Gibson, surgeon, will retain temporarily the duty of Sanitary Inspector of the Department of California. (Dec. 7, D. Cal.)

Major Ogden Rafferty, surg., having reported, is assigned to duty as attending surgeon and medical superintendent of the Army transport service in San Francisco, vice Major Robert J. Gibson, surg., relieved. (Dec. 7, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. James K. Ashburn, having reported, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (Dec. 9, D. Cal.)

Capt. Thomas R. Marshall, asst. surg., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Dec. 9, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. John M. Shepherd and Joseph F. Siles, U. S. A., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty at that hospital. (Dec. 9, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. James W. Van Dusen, asst. surg. (Dec. 21, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. Hugo A. Wahl, now at San Francisco, Cal., is relieved from further duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to Fort Strong, Mass., for duty. (Dec. 20, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Vernon J. Hooper, asst. surg., U. S. V., having

tendered his resignation is honorably discharged, to take effect Dec. 31, 1901. (Dec. 20, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Major Blair D. Taylor, surg. (Dec. 20, H. Q. A.)

The following named surgeons are detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the meeting of the Pan-American Sanitary Congress, to be held in the city of Havana, Cuba, Feb. 15, 1902: Major William C. Gorgas, Major Jefferson R. Kean. (Dec. 20, H. Q. A.)

First Lieut. Ira A. Shimer, asst. surg., will proceed via Havana, Cuba, to Fort Niagara, N. Y., his new station. (Dec. 5, D. S.)

Contract Surg. U. S. Grant Deaton, having reported from the Philippines, will proceed to Columbus, Ohio, and report to the Surgeon General for annulment of contract. (Dec. 23, D. E.)

Leave for six months on surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Francis M. Schreiner, Q. M., to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave. (Dec. 23, H. Q. A.)

Capt. David S. Stanley, Q. M., will proceed to New York City, New York, and report for duty as Q. M. and A. C. S. on the transport Buford, to relieve Capt. Henry J. May, Q. M. (Dec. 23, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. George W. Grabenstatter, from Buffalo, New York, to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Dec. 23, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months is granted Contract Surg. Elias H. Porter, to take effect upon the arrival of Contract Surg. Hugo A. Wahl at Fort Strong, Mass. (Dec. 23, H. Q. A.)

Acting Hosp. Steward William J. Pourie, Fort Clark, Texas, will be discharged by way of favor. (Dec. 23, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward Benjamin L. Jacobson, having reported, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report for duty. (Dec. 26, D. E.)

Hospital Steward Benjamin F. Nudd, Acting Hospital Steward Willis James, and Acting Hospital Steward Charles C. Powell will be sent, Dec. 14, fully equipped for field service, to report to C. O., 15th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty with and to accompany that command to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport Hancock. (Dec. 10, D. Cal.)

Capt. William B. Summerall, asst. surg., will on Dec. 16 report to the C. O., U. S. troops, transport Hancock, for temporary duty during the voyage to the Philippine Islands. (Dec. 10, D. Cal.)

Par. 23, E. O. 273, Nov. 25, 1901, H. Q. A., relating to 1st Lieut. Peter C. Field, asst. surg., and Contract Surg. Albert H. Simonton, is revoked. (Dec. 24, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. Charles Anderson, asst. surg., is extended one month. (Dec. 24, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles Anderson, asst. surg., is honorably discharged, to take effect Feb. 19, 1902. (Dec. 24, H. Q. A.)

First Lieut. David Baker, asst. surg., is relieved from further duty in the Department of California, and upon the expiration of his sick leave granted him will report in person to the commanding officer, Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (Dec. 24, H. Q. A.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Major John L. Bullis, paymaster, is extended five days. (Dec. 20, H. Q. A.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Major Clinton B. Sears, C. E., in addition to his other duties is assigned to the command of the 2d Battalion of Engineers. (Dec. 23, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Col. Garrett J. Lydecker will take station at Cincinnati, Ohio, not later than Jan. 15, 1902, and relieve Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Handbury of his duties as division engineer of the Central Division, and Major William H. Bixby of the works in his charge, and for duty as engineer of the Fourteenth Light-house District, to relieve Major Bixby of that duty. Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Handbury will take station at San Francisco, Cal., and relieve Lieut. Col. Charles E. L. B. Davis not later than Feb. 1, 1902, of the fortification and river and harbor works in his charge, and as a member of the board of officers for the examination for promotion of certain officers of the Corps of Engineers and for the examination of lieutenants of the line of the Army for transfer to the Corps of Engineers, and of boards of engineer officers to consider and report upon the subject of the harbor lines of San Francisco Harbor and adjacent waters, and to make surveys and examinations of and for the improvement of the Sacramento and Feather rivers, California, and will report for duty as engineer of the Two (th) Light-house District, to relieve Lieut. Col. Davis of that duty. Lieut. Col. Davis upon being relieved will proceed to Manila for duty as engineer officer on his staff and for duty as senior member of the board of officers appointed to consider the subject of the defense of the important harbors of the Philippine Islands, relieving Major Clinton B. Sears of those duties. Major William H. Bixby upon being relieved will proceed to and take station at Detroit, Mich., and assume charge of the works in charge of Col. Garrett J. Lydecker. (Dec. 23, H. Q. A.)

The commanding officer, 1st Battalion of Engineers, having reported with Companies B and C and D of that battalion—on arrival of transport McClellan—will proceed as follows: Companies B and D, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for temporary station; Company C, to West Point, N. Y.; Company M, 3d Battalion of Engineers, will, upon arrival at West Point, for duty, of Company C, 1st Battalion Engineers, and exchanging officers as directed in G. O. 161, proceed to Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C., and take station. (Dec. 23, D. E.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. John J. Sweeney, now on furlough at Washington Barracks, D. C., from Fort Macon, N. C., is relieved from further duty at the latter post and will be sent to Madison Barracks, N. Y., for duty. (Dec. 21, H. Q. A.)

Ordinance Sergt. Philip Coffenberg, now at Madison Barracks, N. Y., is transferred to Fort Macon, N. C. (Dec. 21, H. Q. A.)

#### CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain George Robinson, 1st Inf., from further duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to San Francisco, and take transport for the Philippine Islands, where upon arrival he will join his regiment. (Dec. 24, H. Q. A.)

#### 2D CAVALRY—COL. E. L. HUGGINS.

Capt. Frederick S. Foltz, 2d Cav., is appointed Captain of the Port of Havana, relieving Lieut. Comdr. Lucien Young, U. S. N. (Dec. 13, D. Cuba.)

#### 4TH CAVALRY—COL. C. C. CARR.

Second Lieut. Edward O. Perkins, 4th Cav., Fort Riley, Kan., having been assigned to Troop F, 4th Cav., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty with his troop. (Dec. 6, D. M.)

#### 5TH CAVALRY—COL. W. A. RAFFERTY.

Leave for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel F. Dallam, 5th Cav. (Dec. 20, H. Q. A.)

First Lieut. Samuel F. Dallam, 5th Cav., will upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted, proceed to join his troop in the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, Cal. (Dec. 20, H. Q. A.)

#### 11TH CAVALRY—COL. F. MOORE.

Leave for two months, to take effect from Dec. 17, 1901, is granted Capt. Parker W. West, 11th Cav. (Dec. 20, H. Q. A.)

#### 9TH INFANTRY—COL. C. F. ROBE.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Cleveland Willcox, 9th Inf. (Dec. 21, H. Q. A.)

#### 15TH CAVALRY—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. A. C. Merillat, 15th Cav. (Dec. 11, D. Cal.)

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

Col. W. F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery. Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. C. Stuart Patterson, Jr., Art. Corps. (Dec. 11, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Pressley K. Brice, Art. Corps, now in San Francisco, will join his battery, the 24th Battery, Field Artillery, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Dec. 7, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. George R. Greene, Art. Corps, will join his company, the 6th Co., Coast Art., stationed at Fort McDowell, Cal. (Dec. 7, D. Cal.)

Leave for eleven days is granted the following named officers of the Artillery Corps: Capt. Robert E. Wylie, Capt. Harry L. Stieck, Capt. James B. Mitchell, Capt. Richard H. McMaster, First Lieut. David McCoach, First Lieut. Peter C. Hains, Jr., First Lieut. John R. Procter, Jr., First Lieut. Alfred A. Starbird. (Dec. 20, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Art. Corps, to take effect from the expiration of the sick leave of absence granted him. (Dec. 21, H. Q. A.)

Leave for eleven days is granted 1st Lieut. Percy P. Bishop, Art. Corps. (Dec. 21, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Jan. 15, 1902, is granted 2d Lieut. James M. Bevan, Art. Corps. (Dec. 11, D. Cal.)

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Lee Hagood, Art. Corps, is further extended three months. (Dec. 21, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. Willard D. Newbill, Art. Corps, is extended twenty days. (Dec. 21, H. Q. A.)

The 23d Battery, Field Art., is relieved from further duty in the Department of Cuba, and will proceed on or about Jan. 2, 1902, en route to Fort Sill, O. T., for station. (Dec. 14, D. Cuba.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Hamilton Rowan, Art. Corps. (Dec. 20, D. E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 5, 1902, is granted to 1st Lieut. H. C. Williams, Art. Corps. (Dec. 24, D. E.)

The 73d Company, now on detached service at Buffalo, N. Y., will return to Fort Monroe, Va., on Jan. 10, 1902, with the exception of a detachment of one non-commissioned officer and twelve men, under 2d Lieut. H. L. Martin, Art. Corps, which will remain on duty at Buffalo to complete the work on hand. (Dec. 20, D. E.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. H. C. Merriam, Art. Corps. (Dec. 24, D. E.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. C. P. Townsley, Art. Corps, is extended twenty-three days. (Dec. 17, D. E.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Conrad H. Lanzo, Art. Corps. (Dec. 24, D. E.)

Capt. Elmer W. Hubbard, Art. Corps, now at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Dec. 23, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Edwin Landon, Art. Corps, aide-de-camp, will accompany Major General Brooke, commanding the Department, to Philadelphia, Pa., and return, on business connected with board of officers. (Dec. 26, D. E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 1, is granted Capt. M. C. Buckley, Art. Corps. (Dec. 26, D. E.)

#### 6TH INFANTRY—COL. C. W. MINER.

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect Dec. 24, is granted Capt. Wendell L. Simpson, 6th Inf., Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (Dec. 20, D. L.)

The leave granted Major William W. McCommon, 6th Inf., is extended ten days. (Dec. 24, H. Q. A.)

#### 7TH INFANTRY—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

Capt. Julius A. Penn, 7th Inf., en route to join his company in the Philippine Islands, will proceed to Angel Island, Cal., for temporary duty. (Dec. 7, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Nels Anderson, 7th Inf., to take effect when his absence will not leave Fort Liscum with less than two line officers. (Dec. 11, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Ralph McCoy, 7th Inf. (Dec. 13, D. Cal.)

#### 12TH CAVALRY—COL. W. C. FORBUSH.

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Frank L. Case, 12th Cav. (Dec. 16, D. T.)

#### 13TH INFANTRY—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Capt. Arthur Johnson, 13th Inf., now at San Francisco, Cal., is detailed for general recruiting service for a period of two years, dating from Nov. 1, 1901, and will proceed to Evansville, Ind., not later than Jan. 5, 1902. (Dec. 20, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers are made in the 13th Inf.: Capt. Albert B. Scott, from Company F to L; Capt. James R. Lindsay, from Company L to E; Capt. James E. Pierce, from Company D to H; Capt. Frederick W. Fuger, 13th Inf., is assigned to Co. D of that regiment. (Dec. 23, H. Q. A.)

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate granted Capt. James B. Goe, 13th Inf., is extended two months. (Dec. 24, H. Q. A.)

#### 14TH INFANTRY—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

First Lieut. Frederick S. L. Price, 14th Inf., will proceed from Fort Wayne, Mich., to Canton, Ohio, for duty with the detachment of U. S. troops stationed at the West Lawn Cemetery of the latter place. (Dec. 19, D. L.)

Capt. William S. Biddle, 14th Inf., upon the arrival of 1st Lieut. Frederick S. L. Price, 14th Inf., at the West Lawn Cemetery, Canton, Ohio, will proceed from that place to the station of his company, Fort Wayne, Mich. (Dec. 19, D. L.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. P. H. Mullan, 14th Inf. (Dec. 24, D. E.)

#### 15TH INFANTRY—COL. E. MOALE.

Capt. LaRoy S. Upton, 15th Inf., Collector of Customs for the Port of Manzanillo, having reported, will join his proper station, Manzanillo, Cuba. (Dec. 16, D. Cuba.)

Capt. William Brooke, 15th Inf., will report in person to the Department Commander at Governors Island, N. Y., for temporary duty. (Dec. 20, D. E.)

#### 16TH INFANTRY—COL. C. C. HOOD.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Noble, 16th Inf., from recruiting duty at Indianapolis, Ind., and will proceed to San Francisco for duty. (Dec. 24, H. Q. A.)

#### 18TH INFANTRY—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. M. McFarland, adjutant, 18th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Dec. 14, D. Colo.)

#### 20TH INFANTRY—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

Capt. Charles C. Smith, 20th Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave, will proceed to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty with recruits. (Dec. 21, H. Q. A.)

Leave for seven days is granted Major James S. Rogers, 20th Inf., recruiting officer. (Dec. 24, H. Q. A.)

#### 23D INFANTRY—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

Capt. J. L. Hines, 23d Inf., is detailed temporarily Reg. Adj., during absence on leave of Capt. W. H. Sage. (Plattsburg, Barracks, Dec. 20.)

#### 24TH INFANTRY—COL. C. McKIBBIN.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. William R. Daishell, 24th Inf., recruiting officer. (Dec. 23, H. Q. A.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Dec. 25, 1901, is granted 2d Lieut. Gouverneur Packer, 24th Inf. (Dec. 19, D. E.)

#### 26TH INFANTRY—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

The leave granted Capt. John F. Preston, Jr., 26th Inf., is extended one month. (Dec. 20, H. Q. A.)

#### 27TH INFANTRY—COL. F. D. BALDWIN.

Leave is granted 1st Lieut. G. L. Townsend, 27th Inf., from this date until Jan. 21, when he will join his company on transport Buford, at New York City, on its embarkation for the Philippines. (Dec. 24, D. E.)

The leave granted Captain Frederick G. Stritzinger, Jr., 27th Inf., is extended one month. (Dec. 24, H. Q. A.)

First Lieut. Frank B. Hawkins, 27th Inf., will proceed upon the expiration of his present leave to Plattsburg



Barracks, N. Y., and join the 2d Battalion of the 27th Inf. (Dec. 24, H. Q. A.)

#### 25TH INFANTRY—COL. W. AUMAN.

Leave for eight days is granted 1st Lieut. Richard P. Rifenberck, Jr., 25th Inf. (Dec. 16, D. L.)  
First Lieut. Frederick R. de Funiak, Jr., 25th Inf., is transferred to the 11th Inf., Co. L. (Dec. 20, H. Q. A.)  
Leave for twelve days, to take effect Dec. 21, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank H. Burton, 25th Inf. (Dec. 21, D. L.)

#### 30TH INFANTRY—COL. J. M. LEE.

Leave to include Jan. 25, 1902, is granted Capt. Hansford L. Threlkeld, 30th Inf. (Dec. 24, H. Q. A.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. Rowland Whiteley, Philippine Scouts, now at Alcatraz Island, Cal., will proceed, on Dec. 16, to San Francisco, for duty on the Army transport Hancock, for temporary duty with recruits during the voyage. (Dec. 9, D. Cal.)

#### PORTO RICO REGT.—LIEUT. COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Capt. James T. Ord, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, having been found physically unfit for service with his regiment, is honorably discharged from the Service. (Dec. 24, H. Q. A.)

#### CHANGES OF STATION.

Under instructions from the Secretary of War the following movement of troops in this Department is ordered:

The headquarters, staff and band, and the 3d Squadron, 11th Cav., from Ft. Myer, Va., and the 2d Battalion, 27th Inf., from Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., will proceed to New York City, in time to embark at that place on the transport Buford, sailing for Manila, Philippine Islands, about Jan. 21, 1902.

The baggage to accompany the troops will be limited to 150 pounds per man. (Dec. 21, D. E.)

#### MILITARY ACADEMY.

The resignation of Cadet Buckner F. Scott, 4th Class, U. S. M. A., has been accepted, to take effect Jan. 5, 1902. (Dec. 23, H. Q. A.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. George E. Sage, upon his own request, is relieved from duty at the Mount Tamalpais Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal., to take effect Dec. 31, 1901. (Dec. 23, H. Q. A.)

#### RECRUITING SERVICE.

The following named officers, now in New York City, N. Y., are detailed for general recruiting service for a period of two years, dating from Nov. 1, 1901, and will proceed to the places indicated after their respective names and enter upon duty not later than the dates specified: Major James E. Macklin, 11th Inf., Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 10, 1902; Capt. Hansford L. Threlkeld, 20th Inf., Cincinnati, Ohio, as assistant to recruiting officer, Jan. 25, 1902. (Dec. 24, H. Q. A.)

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

Second Lieut. Samuel C. Orchards, 3d Inf., and Oscar A. McGee, 9th Cav., having reported en route to join their respective stations, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Dec. 9, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month with permission to apply for an extension of one month is granted Major Robert K. Evans, U. S. Inf., Adjutant General of the Department. (Dec. 9, D. Cal.)

Capt. Elton F. Wilcox, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. George H. White, 15th Inf., and Lucius C. Bennett, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ernest A. Jeune, 1st Inf., and W. A. Castle, 15th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, are designated for service with and to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Philippine Islands, to sail on Dec. 16 on the transport Hancock. (Dec. 10, D. Cal.)

Hospital Stewards Thomas G. Bristow and Charles N. Shaw will be sent on Dec. 16 to report to the C. O., Army transport Hancock, for temporary duty during the voyage to the Philippine Islands. (Dec. 10, D. Cal.)

#### ORDERS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Field Orders from Cebu, Dept. of Visayas.

A rumor has reached the ears of the Department Commander that the presidents of the towns of Mandaue and Consalacion have been killed. It is further reported that the act was committed by United States troops, either American or native. While the Department Commander does not give credence to the statements made to him in this matter, still he wishes the facts; and Capt. Frank McIntyre, adjutant, 15th U. S. Inf., is detailed to make a careful examination into the facts and submit a report of the same at as early a date as practicable. (Oct. 3, D. V.)

The C. O., Co. C, 19th Inf., will send a detachment of not less than twenty-five enlisted men of Co. C to Tuburan, Cebu, P. I., for station, and with the remainder of the company proceed from Bogo to Catmon, Cebu, P. I., for station. Co. D, 6th Inf., will proceed to Cebu for temporary duty. (Oct. 2, D. V.)

Col. Simon Snyder, 19th Inf., having reported, is assigned to command his regiment and the post of Cebu and its dependencies, which include all the sub-posts of the Island of Cebu. (Oct. 23, D. V.)

Lieut. Col. James Miller, 19th Inf., will take general supervision of the 2d Battalion of the 19th Inf., with headquarters at Argao. (Oct. 23, D. V.)

Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, having reported for duty in this Department, is temporarily assigned to the command of the U. S. forces located on the Island of Samar, with headquarters at Catbalogan. (Oct. 10, D. V.)

Co. C, 9th Inf., will change station from Balangiga to Basey, Samar, P. I. (Oct. 2, D. V.)

Second Lieut. Frank Pratt, 1st Inf., will proceed from Catbalogan to Catarman, Samar, P. I., for duty. (Oct. 2, D. V.)

First Lieut. H. A. Hanigan, 6th Inf., is detailed as acting engineer officer of the 3d District, Department of the Visayas. (Oct. 2, D. V.)

First Lieut. F. C. Bolles, 6th Inf., having reported, will proceed to Catmon, Cebu, P. I., for duty at that station. Second Lieut. H. S. Stahl, 6th Inf., will proceed to Tuburan, Cebu, for duty. (Oct. 1, D. V.)

Contract Surg. R. S. Spilman, having reported, will proceed to the Island of Samar for station. (Oct. 1, D. V.)

A detachment of Co. F, 2d Battalion of Engineers, having reported to these headquarters for reconnaissance work on the Island of Cebu, is assigned to duty with commands in the field as follows: Sergt. David R. Notter, to report to 1st Lieut. H. A. Hanigan, 6th Inf., Mananga River; 2d Class Private James F. Coen, to report to 1st Lieut. George I. Feeter, 19th Inf., Parel; 2d Class Private Roman Keller, to report to 1st Lieut. J. S. Cecil, 19th Inf., Apo. (Oct. 1, D. V.)

First Lieut. Harold Hammond, Battalion Adjutant, 9th Inf., from duty at Basey, Samar to Calbayog, Samar. (Sept. 14, D. V.)

Lieut. Col. J. J. O'Connell, U. S. Inf., will proceed from Gulan to Lagan, Samar, P. I., and assume general control of operations on the Catubig, Pamujan, Mondragon and Catarman Rivers. This command will consist of Cos. A, B and I, and half of Co. M, 1st U. S. Inf. (at Cervantes). These companies, it is believed, will be able to clear out the insurgents from the country along the north coast, extending back in the mountains. (Field Order, Sept. 12, D. V.)

Contract Dental Surg. J. C. Whinnery will proceed to Catbalogan, Samar, for duty. (Sept. 13, D. V.)

Two companies of Panay Scouts, A and B, having reported for duty at these headquarters, are assigned to temporary duty in the 2d District, Department of the Visayas. (Sept. 18, D. V.)

First Lieut. Edward Croft, 19th Inf., having reported, is announced as aide-de-camp on the staff of the Department Commander, General Hughes. (Oct. 21, D. V.)

Second Lieut. E. J. Dent, C. E., having reported, is assigned to temporary duty in charge of topographical work on the Island of Cebu. (Nov. 3, D. V.)

Co. D, 19th Inf., under command of 1st Lieut. G. I. Feeter, will proceed from Cebu via Loay to Carmen, Island of Bohol, for temporary station. (Nov. 3, D. V.)

The detachments of Panay Scouts under 1st Lieut. L. L. Hunsaker and Allen Walker, now on Cebu, are relieved from further duty on this Island and will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, P. I. (Nov. 3, D. V.)

Major Adrian S. Polhemus, surgeon, chief surgeon, Island of Samar, will proceed from Calbayog to Tacloban, Leyte, as chief surgeon of the 1st District, Department of the Visayas. (Oct. 25, D. V.)

Special Orders from Department of Visayas.

Second Lieut. H. Clay M. Supplee, 19th Inf., having reported, will proceed as soon as practicable to Tubigon, Bohol, for duty with Co. I, 19th Inf. (Nov. 7, D. V.)

Commissary Sergt. Romeo T. Perry, having reported, is assigned for duty at the depot commissary, Iloilo, Panay, P. I. (Nov. 8, D. V.)

Solo, R. Loughborough, 4th Inf., having reported, will proceed to San Jose, Buavista, Province of Antique, Panay, and there take station. (Nov. 5, D. V.)

Second Lieut. A. S. Perkins, 10th Cav., will proceed with his detachment of thirty-one men, Troop G, 10th Cav., and the horses assigned to that troop, from Jaro, via Passi, to Capiz, Panay, P. I. (Nov. 4, D. V.)

First Lieut. N. E. Cook, Philippine Scouts, is assigned to duty in command of the 35th Co., Philippine Scouts, Samar, and will proceed to Catbalogan for duty. First Lieut. D. J. Moynihan, Philippine Scouts, is assigned to duty in command of the 36th Co., Philippine Scouts, Samar, and will proceed to Calbayog, P. I. Second Lieut. L. E. Canfield, Philippine Scouts, now at Calvo, Panay, is assigned to duty with the 26th Co., Philippine Scouts, Samar, and will proceed, via Iloilo, P. I., to Calbayog for duty. (Oct. 26, D. V.)

First Lieut. Thomas Kite, Philippine Scouts, now at San Panay, P. I., and First Lieut. Joseph Bennett, Philippine Scouts, now at Bacolod, Negros, P. I., will proceed to Cebu, Cebu, for duty. 2d Lieut. Harold E. Clearman, now at Manapla, Negros, will proceed to Tacloban, Leyte, for duty with a company. (Oct. 26, D. V.)

1st Lieut. Emil Speth, Philippine Scouts, now at Capiz, Panay, P. I., will proceed via Iloilo, P. I., to Leon, Panay, P. I., for duty with the detachment of the 47th Co., Philippine Scouts, Panay, at that station. (Oct. 21, D. V.)

1st Lieut. M. L. Crimmins, 6th Inf., will proceed to Capiz, Panay, for duty as commanding officer, Co. C, 6th Inf. (Oct. 25, D. V.)

1st Lieut. M. L. Crimmins, 6th Inf., is appointed inspector of customs of Capiz, Panay, P. I., vice 2d Lieut. J. H. Brereton, 24th Inf., relieved. (Oct. 25, D. V.)

Hosp. Steward David A. Eberly having completed the duties assigned to him will return to his proper station, Bacolod, Negros, P. I. (Oct. 24, D. V.)

Capt. John J. Beacom, 8th Inf., will proceed to Dumaguete, Negros, P. I., for duty. (Oct. 24, D. V.)

Capt. Samuel K. Carson, asst. surg., will proceed to Gulan, Samar, for duty. (Oct. 21, D. V.)

2d Lieut. L. E. Grennan, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to Dumaguete, Negros, P. I., for duty with the 43d Co., Philippine Scouts. (Oct. 21, D. V.)

Capt. Guy Carleton, 10th Cav., being the senior officer present for duty with the 2d Squadron, 10th U. S. Cav., is assigned to the command of that organization to date from Oct. 13, 1901, since which date he has exercised command. (Oct. 17, D. V.)

1st Lieut. Edward E. Carroll, 1st Inf., now sick in the military hospital, Iloilo, P. I., will proceed to Manila for treatment. (Oct. 16, D. V.)

Capt. Michael A. Rebert, asst. surg., now in Iloilo, P. I., will proceed to Borongan, Samar, P. I., relieving 1st Lieut. Wallace DeWitt, asst. surg., who will proceed to Iloilo, P. I., awaiting assignment. (Oct. 14, D. V.)

2d Lieut. J. S. Wilson, 6th Inf., now in Iloilo, P. I., will proceed to Manila, P. I., for observation and treatment. (Oct. 14, D. V.)

The following commands are organized to take effect upon the departure of the Department Commander for Cebu, this date:

(a) Companies F, G and L, and that portion of M located at Oquendo, 1st Inf., and Companies E, F, I and L, 9th Inf., including the native scouts stationed at Calbayog, will be under the immediate control of Col. C. F. Robe, 9th Inf.

(b) Companies A, B and I, and that portion of M located at Cervantes, 1st Inf., will be under the general direction of the senior officer present, until the arrival of Lieut. Col. J. J. O'Connell, 1st Inf., to whom this command has been assigned.

(c) Companies H and K, 9th Inf., will be under the general direction of Capt. Mark L. Healey, 9th Inf.

(d) Companies C, D and E, 1st Inf., will be under the general direction of Major Robert N. Getty, 1st Inf.

(e) Company H, 1st Inf., and Companies C and G, 9th Inf., will be under the general direction of Lieut. Col. M. C. Foote, 9th Inf.

(f) Company E, 1st Inf., Companies D and M, 9th Inf., and Hoover's native Scouts will be at the general disposition of Lieut. Col. B. D. Price, 1st Inf.

(g) Capt. Robert H. Anderson, 9th Inf., will have entire control of his own company (A, 9th Inf.), located on the Strait of San Juanico.

There is no intention in this order to withdraw the independent initiative in any manner that the separate detachment commanders of the above named groups may find it advisable to make, for the Department Commander hopes for a full continuance of the energy that has thus far been shown by detachment commanders. The intention of this order is to give all detachments a resource, in case they find it necessary to have assistance, and for the further purpose of having on all fronts a commander of the whole, who will combine movements of the different detachments when it is considered advantageous to do so. (Sept. 15, D. V.)

The Commissary, 9th Inf., Lieut. F. L. Munson, assigned to duty by his regimental commander as Post Commissary, Calbayog, is, in addition to the above, assigned the duty of Depot Quartermaster and Depot Commissary for the following commands: Company L, 1st Inf., Mauo and stations on the northwest coast. Company M, 1st Inf., on the interior line from Hibaton to Catarman (at present, the part stationed at Oquendo only). Co. F, 1st Inf., Mt. Huras, Gandara River. Company G, 1st Inf., Tavrán, Gandara River. Company F, 9th Inf., Matuguinán, Gandara River. Company I, 9th Inf., Sapinit, Gandara River. Company E, 9th Inf., Tangnan. Company L, 9th Inf., Calbayog. (Sept. 15, D. V.)

#### VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

BUFORD—Arrived in New York Dec. 1. To sail for Manila Jan. 21, 1902.

CROOK—Sailed from New York Dec. 5 for Manila. Arrived at Manila Dec. 24.

DIX—Sailed from Manila Dec. 9 for Seattle.

EGBERT—Arrived at Manila Dec. 22.

GRAN—Sailed from Manila Dec. 24 for San Francisco.

HANCOCK—Sailed from San Francisco Dec. 16 for Manila.

INGALLS—Arrived at Manila Oct. 10.

KILPATRICK—Sailed from Manila Dec. 11 for San Francisco.

LAWTON—At Manila, P. I.

LOGAN—At San Francisco, Cal., undergoing repairs.

MCLELLAN—At New York.

MEADE—Arrived at Manila Dec. 13.

RELIANCE—At Manila, P. I.

ROSECRANS—Sailed from Portland Nov. 16 for Manila.

SELGWICK—At New York, N. Y.

SEWARD—Arrived at Portland Oct. 28.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco Dec. 6. To sail for Manila Jan. 1, 1902.

SHERMAN—At San Francisco, Cal., undergoing repairs.

To sail for Manila in February, 1902.

SUMNER—Arrived at Manila Oct. 14.

THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco Dec. 13.

WARREN—Sailed from Manila Dec. 15 for San Francisco.

WRIGHT—Wrecked Nov. 23 near south end Daram Island, with entrance to San Juanico Straits.

#### MILITARY OR CIVIL RULE—WHICH?

General Chaffee's request that the province of Tabayas, Southern Luzon, be again placed under military rule, is so palpably based upon definite knowledge as to the real requirements of the situation, that the refusal of Acting Governor Wright to comply with his desires is little short of alarming. General Chaffee stated in his annual report that the Provinces of Tabayas, Batangas and Laguna were the ones in which the rebels would undoubtedly make their last stand. It is within their borders that Malvar, the successor to Aguinaldo in command of the insurgent forces, is making his last desperate resistance, and the American campaign in Batangas and Laguna has become so vigorous that the insurgents are concentrating their troops in Tabayas. It is on this account that General Chaffee has requested that military rule be re-established in that province. Acting Governor Wright has denied this request, believing that the native constabulary, co-operating with the garrisons now in the province, are capable of maintaining order.

The plain inference from this refusal is that Acting Governor Wright considers himself better informed as to the needs of the situation than General Chaffee is notwithstanding the fact that the General has a broader acquaintance with military and civil conditions and more trustworthy sources of information as to the affairs of the island than any civilian officer can possibly command. Acting Governor Wright is taking upon himself a grave responsibility in thus refusing to adopt a precautionary measure which is strongly urged by the military commander in the Philippine archipelago.

Nobody acquainted with the career and method of General Chaffee will charge him with being an alarmist. Nobody will suspect him of any selfish purpose in asking that the administration of affairs in a hostile province be placed temporarily in his hands, nor will anybody believe for a moment that his recommendations are prompted by anything but a sincere desire to hasten the permanent establishment of civil authority. He is better qualified than any other man in Luzon to say what is needed in Tabayas. If he were not he would fall short of his duty. That is what he is there for. We repeat, therefore, that the position taken by Acting Governor Wright is ill-considered, unwise, demoralizing and positively dangerous. If it encourages further insurgent resistance in Tabayas, involving additional hardships to the American forces, Acting Governor Wright alone and not General Chaffee will be to blame.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions under this head are answered as soon as possible, but we cannot promise any particular date for the publication of answers.

CO. C, 14 OHIO.—If while out at target practice the wind is blowing from right to left, would you move the wind gauge to the right or left? Answer.—If the wind is blowing from the right the wind gauge must be moved to the left—this throws the muzzle of the rifle towards the right to the direction from which the wind is blowing. If the wind is coming from the left the wind gauge must be moved to the right the desired number of points.

H.—It is intended eventually to place the gunboats you refer to under the Revenue Cutter Service.

F. K. W.—To become an officer of the U. S. Army you must either graduate from the U. S. Military Academy, be appointed by the President from civil life, or enlist in the Army and work your way up from the ranks. The latter way would probably be your best chance, as there are many enlisted men who gain commissions each year.

SISTER.—As soon as a definite date for the return of the 13th U. S. Inf. from Manila is known it will be published in the Army and Navy Journal.

K. J.—Write to the Adjutant General's Office, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., for a copy of the General Order governing the appointment of nurses, or to the Surgeon General's Office at the same place.

SCOUT.—The pay allowances of all native scouts in the Philippines are as follows: Monthly pay for first sergeant, \$15; for sergeants, \$10; for corporals, \$8; for privates, \$7.50. Clothing allowance for first sergeant, \$1.50; for sergeants, \$1.50; for corporals, \$1.50; for privates, \$1.50. Company commanders will appoint the non-commissioned officers of the companies. The regular Army ration will be issued to native scouts. Five white civilian scouts may be employed with each company of native scouts. They will be hired and discharged on the authority of the district commander.

W. H. J. asks how long the 18th Infantry served in Texas before the regiment left for the Philippines and when it left Texas. Answer.—Served in Texas October, 1899, to April, 1900; left Texas April, 1900.

J. L.—Joseph Litwin, private, Troop I, 3d Cav. Roll for July and August, 1901 (latest), shows him "present" for duty with his troop at Badon, Ilcos Norte, P. I., a private. Name not borne on official reports of deaths to and including Nov. 8, 1901.

J. W. C.—Ralph C. Getz, private, Co. K, 25th Inf. Deserted at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Oct. 13, 1901. He is deserter at large. Irvin Minnick, private, A, 14th Cav. Deserted at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., April 11, 1901. He is a deserter at large. We would suggest that you communicate with the Adjutant General's office, in view of the fact that both men are alleged to be deserters.

C. H.—Napoleon J. Cloutier, private, 2d Co., Coast Art. (formerly Battery M, 2d Art.) Roll for September and October, 1901, shows him "absent on det. service" for duty with his troop at Badon, Ilcos Norte, P. I., a private. Name not borne on official reports of deaths to and including Nov. 8, 1901.

MEDICAL.—Par. 1.617 of the Army Regulations, as now amended, reads as follows: On the march each medical officer will habitually be attended by a mounted private of the Hospital Corps. Hospital Stewards, acting stewards and at least one private of the corps in each separate command will be mounted when serving in the field, and all privates of the corps will be mounted when serving with mounted commands. Horses will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department and horse equipments by the Ordnance Department for members of the corps on duty in the field when practicable. When no horses are available special application for authority to hire must be made.

H. C. asks as to the particular duties required of the company quartermaster sergeant; ever since this position was created there has been considerable controversy as to the particular duties required of him, where he should fall in when the company is formed, etc. A full explanation on this subject will be appreciated by many, and will put an end to many heated arguments. Answer.—A company quartermaster sergeant is an assistant to the first sergeant. He usually looks after the mess and has charge of the company property under supervision of the first sergeant. When the company falls in he is right guide. A board is now in session to define the duties of this and other N. C. O. positions. (2) Now that the companies are increased in strength, the first sergeant is kept busy looking after the discipline of the company and making details, etc.; who is supposed to keep the company records and look after the quartermaster's supplies, ordnance and ordnance stores in use in the company? Answer.—It is usual to detail a soldier as company clerk to assist in keeping up the records under the first sergeant. The Q. M. sergeant looks after supplies.

MRS. M. V.—No orders have yet been issued for the return of the 12th Infantry from Manila. We shall publish such orders as soon as issued.



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

## ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1901.

## THE CASE OF GENERAL MILES.

It will be remembered that just previous to the retirement of the late Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, U. S. Navy, he was guilty of the indiscretion of criticising some act of the Cleveland administration for which he was openly rebuked by the President. Last year, Capt. French E. Chadwick, U. S. N., for a similarly indiscreet statement, which appeared in the public prints, received a still sharper rebuke from the Secretary of the Navy in a letter which was given to the public through the newspapers. Now, the Lieutenant General Commanding the Army, the highest officer in the military service, is called upon to undergo a similar experience, the rebuke in his case being the direct act of the President through the Secretary of War.

It would seem to be well, therefore, in the interests of discipline, and for the instruction of the Services, to determine how far the President, or the Secretaries of War and the Navy, speaking in the name of the President, have the right to thus inflict humiliation, not to say disgrace, upon military officers subject to the control of the President by virtue of his authority as Commander-in-Chief.

We speak of the right of the Chief Executive and not of his power to do as he pleases in the matter, for that is practically unlimited, as more than one officer, of otherwise blameless reputation, has learned by sad experience. It was the common practice during the days of the truculent Stanton for Army officers to be subjected to humiliation, and even insult, without redress, and it is because there appears to be a disposition of late to return to this method of enforcing discipline that the question of right involved becomes important.

The gravamen of the offense in each of the three cases we have named was the publication in the newspapers of opinions, such as any citizens not in the military service is free to express. The prohibition of such publication is found in Army Regulations, Article 1, paragraph 5, which reads as follows:

"Deliberations or discussions among military men conveying praise or censure, or any mark of approbation, toward others in the military service, and all publications relating to private or personal transactions between officers, are prohibited. Efforts to influence legislation affecting the Army, or to procure personal favor or consideration, should never be made except through regular military channels; the adoption of any other method by any officer or enlisted man will be noted in the military record of those concerned."

It will be observed that the paragraph is divided into two sentences relating to different offenses. In the second sentence the penalty for the offenses forbidden is in notation upon the military record of the offender. To this the maxim, "*Expressio unius est exclusio alterius*," would seem to apply and with reference to the articles of War it has been expressly held that where a particular punishment is prescribed, this, according to an accepted principle of interpretation, is mandatory and exclusive. (Op. J. A. G., page 40.) The appearance in the same paragraph of a prohibition of acts of similar nature, that is deliberation and discussion conveying praise or blame, would indicate that the same penalty is to be applied to these and that the same rule of interpretation applies.

However this may be, it is certain that military men have been left free to express at least their complimentary opinions of others, even to the extent of publishing resolutions of approval and the presentation of various tangible tokens of esteem. If a different rule is to prevail in the future, and a more severe penalty is to be imposed than the one apparently intended, it would seem that some more appropriate method might be found for making the fact known, than by the open rebuke through the public press, by a civilian Secretary, of an officer of long and distinguished service who, by virtue of his position, represents the honor and dignity of the military service.

By Art. 898 of Regulations, punishment for light offenses is limited to the censure of the commanding officer, and a reprimand, such as has been administered to the Lieutenant General, can only be administered on the verdict of a court-martial, as it is a distinct and well-defined punishment, for specially named offenses. Even a non-commissioned officer is under the protection of Art. 240, which directs officers to be cautious in reproving him in the presence or hearing of private soldiers. Is it not incumbent that at least equal consideration should be shown to the officer commanding in the presence of his military inferiors?

There is a general misunderstanding by men not trained to the military service, and familiar with its system of checks and balances, as to the extent and limitation of the seemingly arbitrary authority of a military commander. They appear to overlook the fact that courtesy and consideration for others are the foundations of military discipline equally with justice, and that these are binding upon the highest as well as upon the lowest. That there may be no misunderstanding as to this, in the very forefront of the Regulations (Articles 2-4) these principles are declared:

"Military authority will be exercised with firmness and justice. Punishment must conform to law and superiors are forbidden to injure those under their authority by tyrannical or capricious conduct, or by abusive language. Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline."

The smart of a public rebuke is very severe in the case of a military man and the bestowal of it should be reserved as a punishment for some flagrant offense duly determined by the verdict of a court-martial. Experience may thicken the hides of men who, in order to obtain promotion through the suffrage, are obliged to run the gauntlet of unlimited criticism and abuse, but God forbid that this should ever be true of military men, or that the time should ever come when they were not ready to say:

"Better to die ten thousand deaths,  
Than wound my honor."

## THE SERVICES IN CONGRESS.

At the present time officers of the Army and Navy are most interested in Congressional legislation for their respective Services. The work already done by the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress is far in advance of what is usually accomplished by a new Congress at this time of the year. Many bills for the Army and Navy of great and far-reaching importance have been introduced; the Committees have been appointed, and, immediately upon the reassembling on Jan. 6, the important sub-committees will be announced by the chairmen of the respective Military and Naval Committees.

Now that Congress is fairly under way it is possible, to some extent, to look ahead and estimate what will be done for the Services. There seems to be little doubt that the present Congress is favorable to the Army and Navy and is willing to look with approval upon the many recommendations which have been made by the War and Navy Departments. Going even further it is hinted that the House Committee on Naval Affairs will urgently recommend a larger increase in the Navy than is proposed by Secretary Long. The feeling is strong among influential members of Congress that it is the duty of the present Congress to materially add to the strength of the Navy and to relieve the urgent need of the Service for more officers and men. There will, however, be some changes made in the Committees in the bills for the Navy introduced at the suggestion of Mr. Long. Something will have to be done to placate those Congressmen who are inclined to look askance at the Navy because of the Sampson-Schley controversy and the resulting bitterness. For this reason we are reliably informed there is little hope for the passage of the bill of the Navy Department providing for the permanent establishment of the grade of vice admiral with four members. This bill may die in the Committees, but, in any event, it will not be returned to the Senate and House with a very strong recommendation for its passage. The Secretary's recommendation and resulting bill providing for the repeal of sections 8 and 9, of the Personnel act, is being bitterly fought by officers of the Navy and will undoubtedly be killed. Appropriations for certain minor items will be cut, but, on the whole the Committees will make every effort to have this a favorable Congress to the Navy.

A majority of the members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs are strongly in favor of the bill introduced by Senator Teller looking to the retirement of officers of the Army with Civil War services with the advanced grade and giving this same advancement to those officers now on the retired list who had the like service. The bill introduced by Senator Hawley is the bill of the War Department and makes no provision for the retired officers. Of course, the retired officers who would be benefited by the Teller bill are bringing all their influence to bear upon the Military Committee and with good result.

## DISCIPLINE IN THE NAVY.

With the advent of the new year, it is to be hoped that an earnest effort will be made by all possessing flag and command rank in the Naval Service to diminish the tendency to assemble courts-martial. There are breaches of good conduct which make it compulsory to take extreme action, but the discipline of the Service is not subverted, nor does permanent good result by regarding misdemeanors as crimes. For the punishment of other than serious offenses it is neither wise nor patriotic to bring into action the court of highest resort.

Most thoughtful penologists are now of almost one mind in believing that the minor courts should have broader jurisdiction than has heretofore been assigned them, and that the official branding of men as felons should not be exercised in the general manner that has been permitted in the past.

By reason of the environment of many seafaring men when on shore, they are exposed to temptations that are demoralizing in their tendencies. This should ever be kept in mind in determining a standard of conduct for them. It should also be remembered that ship life is an abnormal existence, and that men under this restraint soon become quarrelsome and excitable. Even the average flag officer is pictured in romance as a fidgety individual in a chronic state of irritability and nervousness. The sea habit is not easily acquired, and therefore those in command and entrusted with the preservation of discipline should incline in the direction of mercy rather than of unyielding justice in their dealings with the enlisted force.

There have been too many courts-martial in the Naval

Service during the past few years. This is the belief of the public at large. The repeated instances in which the Secretary of the Navy, upon the recommendation of the Judge Advocate General, has mitigated sentences show conclusively that the Department would welcome any effort upon the part of officers of flag and command rank to lessen the practice of convening courts.

It would also be well for the Naval Service to realize that the attention of the country is being specifically called to this matter by the public press, and that hostile criticism has already commenced from many quarters.

Reforms where necessary ought always to be inaugurated and carried out within the organization to be benefited, for when outsiders undertake the task, there is danger of more evil than good resulting from the change.

With a full realization of the trend of public sentiment upon this matter, the judicial authorities of the Navy Department have taken the matter in hand. During the past year a policy has been tentatively established whereby persons in the Naval Service convicted of offenses, which do not show any moral turpitude upon the part of the offenders, have been put upon probation for a definite period. By excellent conduct and marked attention to duty upon the part of the probationer, the sentence of confinement and loss of pay is remitted, at the end of the stated period, and the individual restored to duty.

Such action upon the part of the Judge Advocate General and the Secretary of the Navy has received the general commendation of penologists, as well as the general public. It should be a warning to those empowered to assemble courts, for it is a practical demonstration upon the part of the Navy Department that courts-martial are often unnecessarily convened, and that discipline can be better secured by a milder course of procedure. The Service at large should give kindly and favorable heed to the Department's desire, for it is possible that this friendly warning may be followed by admonition and rebuke, if the practice of hastily resorting to courts-martial is generally continued.

There is nothing that so stimulates Senators and Representatives to interfere with the organization of the Naval Service as this question of discipline. If courts-martial are of less frequent occurrence in the future, it can be confidently predicted that a more wholesome, salutary and restraining effect will be produced than by convening courts for the trial of offenses which should be taken in hand and disposed of personally by commanding officers.

## PLAYING WITH FIRE.

Governor Taft's departure from Manila for the United States is accompanied with a repetition of the oft-repeated reports of serious differences of opinion between himself and Major General Chaffee on questions of policy affecting the pacification of the Philippines. The most explicit statement in reference to the matter appears in a Manila despatch to the New York Sun of Dec. 25, in which Governor Taft, just before sailing, is quoted as having said to the correspondent of that journal: "The sooner the soldiers are withdrawn from the larger towns of the provinces where civil government has been established, and concentrated in a few large garrisons, where they would not be allowed to mix with the natives, the sooner tranquility will be established. The rapid recruiting of the constabulary insures the public safety, which was first guaranteed by the Army, and when the constabulary reaches its full strength within a year, I believe that the Army can be reduced to 20,000 men. The civil government was never so well organized as at present, and I was never so hopeful. The attitude of the Filipinos generally is one of loyalty. Progress has been made in nearly every province. The recent municipal elections promise success for the provincial elections in February. Immediate Congressional action is necessary in relation to the currency, the coastwise shipping laws and the tariff. A permanent government will be established within a definite period, which will not be delayed by the Samar, Batangas and Laguna disturbances."

We should like to be able to share in Governor Taft's rosy view of the Philippine situation. His cheerful optimism is most alluring. He has persuaded himself that the hard part of the American task in the islands is over, that the Filipinos are thoroughly pacified and that all that now remains to be done is to withdraw our military authority and permit the natives to manage affairs in their own way. But gratifying as it would be to be able to endorse Governor Taft's opinion on this question, we cannot do so without ignoring the serious utterances of other responsible gentlemen whose integrity, judgment, and practical knowledge of Philippine conditions are at least equal to his own. Against his suggestion that within a year the United States Army in the islands can be reduced to 20,000 men, we place the earnest recommendation of Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. A., commanding Division of the Philippines, that "no further material reduction of troops be made before Jan. 1, 1903." To this may be added General Chaffee's recent dispatch to the War Department calling attention to his urgent need of additional cavalry recruits. In contrast with Governor Taft's confidence in the honesty and good faith of the Filipinos we place this deliberate judgment recorded by General Chaffee in his comments upon the finding of the Military Commission referred to below: "History affords no parallel of a whole people thus practically turning war traitors, and in the genius of no other people was ever found such masterful powers of secrecy and dissimulation; but it is needless to say that no pow-



erful state was ever erected, or ever can be erected, on such immoral and unenlightened foundations."

There is further testimony from high minded, vigilant and patriotic military officers to offset the flattering estimate presented by Governor Taft. Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. A., commanding at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, has earnestly requested that the Province of Misamis in that island, be again placed under military rule. His request has been approved by his superior officer, Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A., commanding in the island of Cebu, who reports that the insurgents in Misamis Province have turned traitors, that the recently elected Presidente, Vice Councillors and other native officials, have been guilty of furnishing ammunition to the rebels within the last month, and that the restoration of military rule is necessary to the ends of justice, peace and good government.

To come down to a correct example of the treachery, cunning and organized villainy with which the United States Army has to deal in the Philippines we may refer to General Orders, No. 339, issued Nov. 6, 1901, by General Chaffee reviewing the finding of a Military Commission which assembled at Neri, Province of Manila, Luzon, on Feb. 27, 1901. Seven natives, including a native priest were arraigned before this commission on charges of murdering three peaceable natives. One of their victims was hacked to pieces with bolos, one was beaten to death with blunt instruments and the third was buried alive. The defendants were convicted and sentenced to death. General Chaffee commuted the sentence of the priest to twenty years' imprisonment with hard labor. The sentences in the cases of the others were approved and have been executed. In his review of the proceedings General Chaffee presents a terse definition of the well-established principles of law and procedure in cases of conspiracy "for the future guidance of military commissions," and submits a striking analysis of the whole affair. The murderers were members of the insurgent army prior to its dispersal in 1890, after which they organized a bolo band in Taytay consisting of about 25 members. The men wore no uniform, had no rendezvous or drill, but had a few rifles. Pretending to be peaceable citizens, they organized to control the local elections and had themselves elected as municipal officials and entered upon their duties under the American authorities whom they completely hoodwinked. "In this relation," says General Chaffee, "judicial notice may be taken of the fact that throughout these islands wherever a presidente of a pueblo or cabeza of a barrio was appointed or elected under American authority he, with few exceptions, either acted in the same capacity for the insurgents or maintained silence with respect to his neighbor who served in like capacity in the same jurisdiction. This dual form of government existed everywhere, in strongly garrisoned cities like Manila and in the smallest barrio alike; and all were doubtless oath-bound in the great Katipunan League. At least it is fully established that efforts to so bind them have been diligently pursued."

Having got control of the officers, the conspirators then began the difficult task of serving two masters. "In all lawful matters," the report continues, "they served with due appearance of loyalty to the American Government, while at the same time they labored secretly and diligently in the interest of the insurrection. In gross violation of the laws of war they secretly levied and collected taxes and exacted contributions from the people, who, with universal accord, submitted silently thereto. They held communications with the enemy, and in all ways open to them gave to the guerrilla bands aid and comfort. They next entered upon a series of murders, and continued their deadly work until the growing number of persons mysteriously disappearing from the community led to the discovery of these accused as the perpetrators."

The policy of secrecy was supreme. No native opened his lips to the American authorities concerning the crimes being committed and of which he had knowledge. Under instructions laid down by the insurgent chiefs, any man might be put to death by the local authorities if the public witnessed the execution and approved it. "Accordingly," says General Chaffee, "many of the people of Taytay assembled at night to witness the execution of the selected victims and stood by at a short distance until the dead were buried, when they dispersed and made no sign of what had been done. As in all like cases, the people were warned that certain death would fall upon any one who disclosed the truth to the Americans."

The testimony given by these murderous wretches is curious because of the light it sheds upon the Filipino character. One of them was asked why he had his victims confessed by the priest before he killed them. The reply was: "Because all Christians ought to confess before they die. Because I wanted their souls to go to heaven to glory. Their bodies for the justice and their souls for the glory." Another, when asked if the people witnessed the killing of his victim answered: "Yes, sir; nearly all the town, when they know somebody is to be killed they all go and see."

As to the fitness of these creatures for the responsibilities of self rule General Chaffee says: "One undeniable truth stands out in this case as in hundreds of like cases of murder, that the average native of these islands has not more than the merest rudimentary conception of his individual rights and duties as a man; and no one knows this so well as the wily chiefs who use him for their nefarious purposes. . . . The native surrenders his service and conscience to his chief and looks to him to assume any and all responsibility for any crime he is told to commit, while holding himself guiltless in its accomplishment. It is plain that the leaders lack the intelligence and in most cases the desire, to give their people good government."

One of the defendants, the convicted priest, admitted that he would have been killed if he had notified the Americans of what the insurgents were doing. Even with the death sentence staring him in the face, he dared not name his chief. "There is no doubt," says General Chaffee, "that this accused was the chief agent in the series of murders, many still wrapped in mystery, which has made the name of Taytay a reproach to the Filipino people. While the victims of the murderous conspiracy were being subjected to a most horrible form of death

and their number was steadily being added to, this accused, with shameless falsehood, was assuring the American authorities that all was peaceful and well ordered among the people of Taytay. It is convincingly shown that the motive for these crimes sprang from the criminal purpose of this accused and his co-conspirators to rivet their usurped authority upon the people of Taytay. In the pursuance of this common purpose the accused forgot the teachings of the Divine Master, whose law is the law of love, and wilfully entered upon the path of violence and crime. That he is guilty as charged there can be no doubt."

The criminals whose acts General Chaffee thus reviews were types of thousands of Filipino traitors and outlaws who are to-day playing fast and loose with the American civil authorities. Wherever civil authority has been enlarged and military rule curtailed there is unrest and apprehension among white residents as well as among friendly natives. The civil government is a shadowy structure except in the larger communities, and even there it is not proof against treachery and betrayal, as General Chaffee's review proves. In the absence of the Army these flimsy institutions would live only so long as the natives were willing, and in their present moral and intellectual condition the period would be brief indeed. To talk about reducing the Army, with the situation as it now stands, is like inviting disaster. To set up civil institutions before the natives are either able or willing to maintain them is putting the cart before the horse. The man, no matter how well-meaning, who urges the curtailment of military authority in the Philippines in the face of existing conditions, is playing with fire. He advises a course which is fraught with grave peril to American honor, American lives and the true course of civil liberty in the Archipelago. We profoundly believe that safety, duty and the interests of civilization require that for the present and for a long time to come our military forces in the Philippines should be maintained at the highest stage of efficiency, numerically and otherwise. The situation is one that requires force rather than simpering sentiment or sublimated optimism.

#### NAVY DEPARTMENT BUREAUS.

The reappointment of Admirals O'Neill and Bradford as Bureau Chiefs at the Navy Department is a high tribute to the professional efficiency and executive ability of these officers. It is a more than perfunctory endorsement of their administration of affairs. As the executive heads of the War and Navy Departments, as well as the President, are inclined to select for administrative duties comparatively young officers, the reappointments of Admirals O'Neill and Bradford would not have been made except that the incumbents had done more than well.

Within a few weeks the formal nomination of Medical Inspector Rixey will be sent to the Senate. This officer has also deserved promotion, and the fact that there was not another avowed applicant for the position shows how strong and marked are the claims of Surgeon General Van Ryepp's successor for appointment as head of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

In the early spring Admiral Crowninshield will be succeeded by Admiral Taylor as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. There is a deep significance in this appointment, which will be appreciated by the Service if not by the public. It undoubtedly means that before the end of the coming year there will be a marked change in the administrative organization of the Navy Department. Admiral Taylor has been a very earnest and strenuous advocate of the policy of administering the Navy Department through a General Staff. Although such action would weaken the influence of the Bureau of Navigation, as well as that of the other bureaus, yet Admiral Taylor holds that the General Staff, a board composed of the fighting officers of the Service, should be entrusted with the responsibility of determining the character as well as the extent of naval construction. It is within the power of a Secretary of the Navy to organize a General Staff by Departmental Order, and therefore it may be anticipated that the new Chief of the Bureau of Navigation will be powerful enough to bring about the desired reorganization along such lines. By simply turning over the duties now devolving upon the Board on Construction to the General Board, presided over by Admiral Dewey, and by making the last board an appellate court for the determination of all questions relating to the personnel and materiel, the General Staff can be created. Such a change would be of a radical nature, and one that would be far reaching in effect, since it would tend to make the military predominate over the technical expert in Naval affairs.

With the creation of a General Staff there must of necessity be an increase in the duties and responsibilities of the Chief Intelligence Officer. It would seem as if under the new conditions he should be elevated to the dignity and honor of a Bureau Chief. In such case it is extremely probable that Captain Sigbee would be honored by the first appointment. By reason of his excellent record in the Naval service, and his efficient administration of present duties, he has won a merited promotion.

Before the adjournment of the Congress the term of Admiral Endicott, the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, will expire. His friends will urge him for re-appointment, but other competitors are in the field. It will be remembered that with the exception of Admiral Endicott all the administrators of this bureau have been line officers. A determined effort will be made to revive a custom that prevailed for many years in administering this bureau. Under the direction of the Bureau of Yards and Docks there will be expended many tens of millions of dollars during the next four years, and there are many in the Service who believe that the work of administering this bureau can best be done by one who is a strong executive leader, rather than by one who is a professional expert. The friends of several captains and commanders are already urging their claims for the position. Probably the most prominent officers mentioned for the duty, in addition to the present incumbent, are Admiral Barker and Captain Converse.

Admiral Melville will reach the retiring age in about a year. His successor will only be appointed after a very spirited contest for the position. Among the captains and commanders doing engineering duty only, at least ten names have been mentioned for appointment, while the names of several officers of the old line have also been presented. Since Admiral Melville's commission as Bureau Chief does not expire until January, 1904, it is not at all improbable that the present distinguished Engineer-in-Chief will continue in office for a year after going on the retired list. In view of the unsettled condition of engineering affairs in the

Navy now existing, many able officers believe that by giving Admiral Melville an ad interim appointment, there will be time afforded for deliberating as to the best policy to pursue in regard to the administration of this bureau. Among those officers doing engineering duty only, as well as among the officers of the regular line, there is a growing sentiment prevailing that the best interests of the Service can be subserved by continuing Admiral Melville for a period, and then placing at the head of the Engineering Bureau an officer of the distinguished reputation possessed by Captain Clark. In placing such a man at the head of the Engineering Bureau, it will become a line bureau in fact as well as in name. Those who are earnestly considering such a course believe that in no other way can the status of engineering be advanced to the position that it deserves in a modern service. It is certain that no haste should be exercised in appointing a successor to Admiral Melville. His continuance in office for a year longer would end internal strife, and would permit further time for the settlement of the engineering question, a question that is of vital importance to the Service at large. The subject is one of great moment to the Service, for there is hardly a commissioned officer in the organization who does not believe that the status of this bureau in relation to the other administrative officers should soon be more definitely decided. The tiding over of affairs for a year may make for naval peace and efficiency, and the claims of individuals should count for naught in the settlement of a question that may determine our relative naval strength.

A new Paymaster General will also be appointed before the close of 1902. Paymaster General Kenny reaches the retirement age in January, 1903, and it seems that it is not too early for candidates to be groomed by their friends for the position. In case the Secretary decides to give the appointment to one who has less than four years to serve, then Pay Director Frailey and Pay Inspector Harris will present strong claims for promotion. In case the policy shall be established of demanding that the incumbents of administrative offices shall serve a full term, then Paymasters McDonald, Cowie, Carpenter and Simpson will be formidable candidates.

The Service at large has a personal interest in the appointment of Bureau Chiefs. In the naval Service the Secretary must be dependent for professional advice upon his bureau administrators, and, therefore, in great part, everything which relates to the comfort and prestige of the personnel is in the hands of these technical advisers. It is for this reason that the character of the appointees to bureau offices is eagerly watched by the Service, and that everything relating to the policy of determining such appointments excites unusual interest throughout the Service.

Particularly in the administration of the Navy Department may it be said that men are associated with methods. Such appointments mean something more than promotions to individuals. There are many who believe that another critical period in our nation's history may occur within the next five years. For this reason unusual care should be taken in the selection of every officer for administrative duties of the War and Navy Departments, since even an individual appointment may determine, in some respects, the character of the nation's preparedness for war in time of emergency.

#### THE ORDNANCE DISPUTE.

It is extremely probable that before the end of the present session of Congress the long-standing dispute between the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications and the Ordnance Board at Sandy Hook will be definitely and permanently settled. We have often referred to the dissension between these two boards and the feeling that has grown up between the Fortifications Board and the Ordnance Department of the Army as a result. We have deplored the lack of harmony and have endeavored to point out solutions of the problem which might eradicate the conflict. However, the feeling has grown and we believe that officers of the Army will welcome a settlement by Congress of the trouble, and a law clearly defining the duties of the two boards.

In a recent decision the Secretary of War has held that the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications has not exclusive power to conduct tests of ordnance material and determine types of ordnance and armament. This ruling by Mr. Root is naturally a blow to the members of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications and is in the nature of a victory for the Chief of Ordnance and the Chief of Engineers, who constitute a minority that has constantly argued in accordance with the decision of Mr. Root. The decision of the Secretary's came in the nature of a surprise to the majority of the members of the Fortifications Board, as past rulings had seemed to be of a contrary character.

At the present time the Secretary of War has before him awaiting his action the proceedings of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications for meetings held during the past six months. These have been accumulating from month to month and many important ordnance matters have been held in abeyance because of the failure of the Secretary to take any action of approval or disapproval of the recommendations made by the board. The question of the purchase of additional gun carriages of the disappearing type has never been settled; the recommendation made by the board that thorite be purchased by the Government with a view of its official adoption as the Army high explosive, and numerous other matters of the like importance have never been settled to the satisfaction of the majority of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. It is said at the War Department that the chances are that Secretary Root will act upon these proceedings some time before Congress convenes and will then bring the entire matter under dispute before the Military Committee of Congress for further definite and conclusive Congressional action. The nature of his communication to Congress has not been stated, but, we understand that he will simply ask for a definition of the duties of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. The Ordnance Board at Sandy Hook is, according to the majority of the members of the former board, simply a creature of the Chief of Ordnance and not entitled under law to official existence. Mr. Root seems to think differently and his recent decision would seem to indicate that he believed it had certain duties which should be separate and distinct from those of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, but of equal importance. The settlement of the dispute will certainly make far more harmonious work in matters pertaining to ordnance and will be welcomed by all interested in seeing the Army better equipped with the modern implements and engines of Army defense.



## FINDINGS OF SCHLEY COURT APPROVED.

Navy Department, Washington, Dec. 20, 1901.

The Department has read the testimony in this case, the arguments of counsel at the trial; the court's findings of fact, opinion and recommendation; the individual memorandum of the presiding member; the statement of exceptions to the said findings and opinion by the applicant; the reply to said statement by the Judge Advocate of the court and his assistant; and the brief this day submitted by counsel for Rear-Admiral Sampson traversing the presiding member's view as to who was in command at the battle of Santiago.

And, after careful consideration, the findings of fact and the opinion of the full court are approved.

As to the points on which the presiding member differs from the opinion of the majority of the court, the opinion of the majority is approved.

As to the further expression of his views by the same member with regard to the questions of command on the morning of July 3, 1898, and of the title to credit for the ensuing victory, the conduct of the court in making no finding and rendering no opinion on these questions is approved—indeed it could with propriety take no other course, evidence on these questions, during the inquiry, having been excluded by the court.

The Department approves the recommendation of the court that no further proceedings be had in the premises.

The Department records its appreciation of the arduous labors of the whole court.

(Signed) JOHN D. LONG,  
Secretary of the Navy.

Navy Department, Washington, Dec. 20, 1901.

Gentlemen: In view of the Department's approval, this day, of the recommendation of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Rear Admiral Schley, that no further proceedings be had, and of the fact that the question of command was excluded from consideration by the court, the Department will take no action upon the brief filed by you in behalf of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson.

Very respectfully,  
(Signed) JOHN D. LONG,  
Secretary.

Messrs. Stayton, Campbell &amp; Theall.

Navy Department, Washington, Dec. 20, 1901.

Sir: Referring to the Department's letter of the 13th inst., you are advised that action has to-day been taken upon the findings, opinions, and recommendation of the Court of Inquiry in your case, and upon the minority opinion of the presiding member, and a copy of the endorsement embodying such action is herewith transmitted for your information.

In response to your request of the 18th instant, heretofore acknowledged, that, if a protest should be filed by Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson relative to the question of command of the American Naval Forces during that battle of Santiago and credit for the victory won in that battle, you be accorded an opportunity to present, through your counsel, oral argument against such protest, you are advised that a brief on this subject has this day been filed by Messrs. Stayton, Campbell and Theall, counsel for Admiral Sampson.

In view, however, of the Department's approval of the recommendation of the Court of Inquiry that no further proceedings be had, and of the fact that the question of command was excluded from consideration by the court, no action will be taken upon said brief, and reply to that effect (copy enclosed) has this day been made to counsel for Admiral Sampson.

A copy of the report of the Judge Advocate of the court and his assistant, upon your communication of the 18th instant, objecting to the approval of the findings of the court, is also herewith transmitted.

Very respectfully,  
(Signed) JOHN D. LONG,  
Secretary.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, U. S. N., retired.

## CAPTAIN LEMLY'S REPLY.

Judge Advocate Lemly's reply to Admiral Schley's protest against the finding of the Court was filed with the Secretary of the Navy on Dec. 20 and is as follows:

Dec. 20, 1901.

Sir—A communication dated the 18th inst., signed by Rear Admiral W. S. Schley and by Isidor Rayner and James Parker, his counsel, objecting to the approval of the findings of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Rear Admiral Schley and asking particularly that what the signers are pleased to term "the opinion of the majority of the Court," be remitted to the Court for further consideration, has been received by the Department's reference and is returned with the following statement:

It is somewhat difficult to deal with this paper on account of its general and non-specific character and sweeping, though unsupported, assertion of opinion by the applicant and his counsel that in their judgment the adverse finding of the Court is not justified by the evidence. The paper might be dismissed as simply a not unexpected expression of dissatisfaction with an adverse judgment, but for the fact that it contains a number of misstatements, and, particularly, has woven throughout its entire structure an "inaccurate and misleading" use of the words "majority of the Court."

The findings of fact and the opinion of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Admiral Schley upon the more important and material points before it, were not reached by a majority of the members only, but by the entire Court. The points of the precept upon which all the members of the Court unite appear to be incontrovertibly established by the evidence; it is not understood how any other conclusions could have been reached upon them, and they constitute the essential features of the entire matter under inquiry. The evidence adduced before the Court conclusively shows:

Under the fourth clause of the precept: That on the 28th of May, 1898, when within a few miles of Santiago, to which point he was under orders to proceed with the utmost despatch, and where he was advised that the enemy's fleet was reported to be, and where in fact it actually was, Commodore Schley turned about with the fleet under his command, consisting of some of the best vessels in the American Navy, and headed for a home port seven hundred miles distant, without sufficient reason or excuse for such action, taking with him at the same time the scouting vessels the Department had sent there to watch the entrance, and leaving the port of Santiago, with the enemy's fleet inside unguarded. Upon this point the Court says in its opinion: "He should not have made the retrograde turn westward with his squadron." In the face of the facts the Court could not have found otherwise.

Under the fifth clause of the precept: That while thus abandoning the field of action with his fleet, Commodore Schley was overtaken by a despatch vessel bearing an urgent order, dated May 25, from the Department, in substance directing him to proceed to Santiago, ascertain facts, report, and not suffer the enemy to escape; that, nevertheless, he continued to retreat with his squadron, telegraphing to the Secretary of the Navy: "It is to be regretted that the Department's orders cannot be obeyed." The Court found that he "should have promptly obeyed the Navy Department's order of May 25." Disobedience of an important order in time of war

having been thus virtually confessed, no other finding by the Court was possible.

Under the sixth clause of the precept to Commodore Schley's explanation of the retrograde movement and of his disobedience of orders as made at the time in a full telegram to the Department on the subject was, in substance, shortage of coal and inability to coal the ships of his squadron from the collier. Evidence developed before the Court shows that the squadron was at the time well equipped with coal and that coal had been and could be readily taken from the collier. There was nothing for the Court but to find, as it did, that Commodore Schley's official reports regarding the coal supply and the coaling facilities of the Flying Squadron were "inaccurate and misleading." An attempt to justify by inaccurate and misleading official reports the turning homeward of a powerful squadron and a critical period of war in disobedience of orders is a very serious matter.

## THE INCIDENT OF THE COLON.

Under the seventh clause of the precept: The evidence adduced before the Court shows that during the whole of the 29th and 30th of May, the Cristobal Colon and other vessels of the Spanish squadron lay in the entrance to Santiago Harbor, the Colon moored in plain sight, broadside to the entrance; that this harbor was defended by weak batteries, and that there was nothing to prevent the Flying Squadron from destroying the Colon, and perhaps others of the enemy's vessels as they lay at anchor; that no effort whatever was made to do so on the 29th or on the 30th of May, and that the attempt made on the 31st was brief and abortive. It is complained in Paragraph 6 of the paper above mentioned that certain cautionary orders issued by the Department were not "in the slightest degree" referred to by the Court. These cautionary orders were introduced in evidence and fully discussed in argument. We contended that, quite obviously, they had no application to the conditions existing at Santiago on the 29th, 30th and 31st of May, and the finding of the Court that Commodore Schley "should have endeavored to capture or destroy the Spanish vessels at anchor near the entrance to Santiago Harbor on May 29 and 30," and that "he did not do his utmost with the force under his command to capture or destroy the Colon and other vessels of the enemy, which he attacked on May 31," show that the Court reached such conclusion.

It may very properly be added that the claim of the applicant and counsel that the affair of May 31 was intended merely as a reconnaissance, is not borne out by the evidence, for, while testimony was introduced to show that it was so designated by Commodore Schley in conversation with a naval cadet and with a newspaper correspondent prior to entering upon it, none of the commanding officers of the vessels engaged was so advised, and no instructions were given relative to the taking of notes of the engagement. The commanding officers were, on the contrary, informed, in effect, that the purpose was to destroy the Colon, and the officers in charge of the turrets of the Massachusetts were instructed accordingly by the Commodore in person.

Under the ninth clause of the precept: The evidence adduced before the Court, from the bridge and from the engine room, showing that the Texas was stopped and backed, "to avoid possible collision" with the Brooklyn is indisputable; that danger and delay to the Texas and loss of distance and position by the Brooklyn were the immediate results of the loop executed by the latter vessel is too clearly shown to admit of doubt, and the finding of the Court upon this point is fully sustained by the evidence.

Under the tenth clause of the precept: It was established by the introduction before the Court of the original letters themselves that Rear Admiral Schley obtained from Lieut. Commander Hodgson, a junior officer who had served under him, a categorical statement that a certain "colloquy," reported in the public press to have taken place on the bridge of the Brooklyn July 3, between himself and Commodore Schley "never occurred," although Mr. Hodgson had assured the Admiral that the facts as published were "substantially correct," that the Admiral gave out for publication the categorical denial thus obtained, but did not publish an accompanying explanatory and qualifying letter, and that subsequently, although repeatedly appealed to by Mr. Hodgson, Admiral Schley failed to do justice in the matter.

All members of the Court agree in finding that Admiral Schley "did injustice to Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Hodgson in publishing only a portion of the correspondence which passed between them."

The mere perusal of the correspondence in this case is sufficient to show the correctness of this finding, and to convince any impartial reader that it could not be and ought not to be modified.

Upon the points above set forth, which appear to embrace substantially the important matters covered by the inquiry, the Court is united, and its findings are unanimous; they are sustained by the unimpeached and unimpeachable testimony of Commodore Schley's brother officers, who served with and under him; by official telegrams, letters and reports, and by the facts of the several vessels of his squadron and it would accordingly be idle to remit these matters to the same body for reconsideration upon the same evidence.

It is not by any means intended here to say that the foregoing principal points covered by the inquiry are the only points upon which the findings of the Court are in all respects or substantially unanimous; because the truth is that the Court is a unit upon all points, except those as to which the Admiral expresses individual, but not in all cases contradictory, views. It does not appear that any good purpose would be served by asking the Court to reconsider these.

Aside from the "inaccurate and misleading" use of the term, "the majority of the Court," the next prominent feature of the paper before us is the broad and sweeping fashion in which the applicant and his counsel declare that the Court has "ignored" or "not considered" evidence. A sample sentence is the following from Paragraph 27, although the paper is largely made up of such remarkable statements:

"The majority of the Court have rejected the whole of the testimony offered on behalf of the applicant, and have not adverted to such testimony and have entirely ignored the testimony of the applicant himself."

The Court adjourned on the 7th of November last. Since that date its members have been, with rare exceptions, in daily session, morning and afternoon, examining the evidence before them. It was their sworn duty to consider and weigh that evidence, and the applicant and his counsel have no right to say that they have disregarded it.

But it is particularly urged in Paragraphs 24 to 27, and elsewhere in the objection, that the testimony of the applicant himself has been ignored. This is merely stated, not shown. We contend that the testimony of the applicant alone, upon direct and cross-examination, established the important facts generally of dilatoriness, vacillation, and want of energy at Cienfuegos, and throughout the entire campaign from Key West to Santiago; the particulars of the retrograde movement; the disobedience of orders; of the inaccurate and misleading official reports; neglect and failure to destroy the Colon; injustice to Lieut. Commander Hodgson and some minor matters. The facts of these points were all substantially confirmed by the applicant's own testimony, so that, far from ignoring such testimony, the Court may have based its most important findings thereupon.

But the Court has a perfect right, after weighing it, to ignore any testimony. Neither the applicant, his counsel, nor the Judge Advocate is to say what testimony it shall accept, and what it shall reject. These matters may be argued, but their final determination is the province of the Court.

It happened in the present inquiry that the applicant, while on the stand, contradicted in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, testimony given by a majority of the witnesses. By way of particular illustration, Commodore Schley gave testimony at variance with that of the following witnesses: Rear Admirals Cotton, Evans, and Taylor; Captains Sigbee, McCalla, Cook, Folger, and Chadwick; Commanders Rodgers, Wainwright, Schroeder, and Hellner; Lieut. Commanders Hodgson, Schereland, Sharp, Marsh, and Wood; Major Wood, U. S. Marine Corps; Lieutenants Hood, Roys and others.

In most cases these witnesses swore affirmatively to incidents of which Commodore Schley had no recollection. Where the matters thus in dispute were of importance—and they generally were—it was not only the right but the duty of the Court to accept the one and reject the other, and to report in harmony with such decision. Every Court must do this when occasion arises, and such action constitutes no ground for remanding the case for consideration.

Some of the minor misstatements of fact above referred to as appearing in the paper under consideration are the statement in Paragraph 1 that there was no "specification" covering the voyage from Key West to Cienfuegos, when the point is, in fact, covered by the first, and in part by the second clause of the precept; the complaint in Paragraph 2 of the paper, that there was no place mentioned in the McCalla memorandum at which a camp of insurgents was located, when the fact is that the Court does not say that there was such a place, but correctly paraphrases the memorandum; the statement that the McCalla memorandum was sent to Commodore Schley only for use in connection with the matter of batteries at Cienfuegos; and the statements in Paragraph 4 and elsewhere that the Judge Advocate had substantially made certain admissions, whereas the fact is that the Judge Advocate made no admissions respecting matters under inquiry, excepting the feature under the first part of clause 8 in the precept, that the Flying Squadron did not withdraw at night from the entrance to Santiago to a distance at sea, and that no personal cowardice on the part of the applicant had been established.

Paragraph 26 of the paper under consideration reads: "The majority of the Court have entirely failed to determine as to who was in command of the American naval force engaged in the battle of Santiago, the finding of which fact was absolutely necessary in order to determine properly the first specification of the precept as to the conduct of Commodore Schley in connection with the events of the Santiago campaign."

If it is true that a finding by the Court upon this question was absolutely necessary in order to determine properly the first specification of the precept, then it must be stated that counsel for the applicant failed of their duty during the inquiry; severely. In the course of the proceedings they brought this question into court and took it out again, without giving the Court opportunity to rule upon it; once even withdrawing it so hastily as to interrupt the President of the Court in a sentence that promised to be of adverse ruling. If they seriously believed, as they now state to be the case, that the matter of command on July 3 was essential to the applicant's interest, it was their plain duty not only to bring the question before the Court, but to insist upon a hearing there, and others interested should have been heard. To request that the Court now rule upon it is to ask that another officer's interests be passed upon, to his possible prejudice, in his absence, and without a hearing—a thing intolerable, whomever may be concerned.

In conclusion, we are satisfied that no good purpose would be served by remitting the proceedings or any of the features of this inquiry of the Court. A more patient, exhaustive, and painstaking hearing was never given; greater consideration was never extended to any officer before a military court of inquiry. No expense was spared, no convenience or facility denied, no courtesy refused. The applicant has had his day in court, and the judgment is against him. It is accordingly recommended that the proceedings be not returned, but that the matter be concluded by the Department's approval of the unanimous findings of the Court.

We have the honor to be,  
SAM. C. LEMLY,  
Judge Advocate Court of Inquiry.  
E. P. HANNA,  
Assistant to Judge Advocate.  
The Secretary of the Navy.

## REMOVAL OF MR. MACLAY.

The following correspondence has been made public:  
Navy Department, Washington, Dec. 20, 1901.

Sir: I am directed by the President to ask Edgar S. MacLAY, special laborer, General Storekeeper's office, Navy Yard, New York, to send in his resignation.  
Very respectfully,  
(Signed) JOHN D. LONG,  
Secretary.

Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, U. S. N., Commandant, Navy Yard, New York.

Navy Yard, New York, Dec. 23.

Sir—I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your communication of this day in which you forward the following communication from the Honorable Secretary of the Navy: "I am directed by the President to ask Edgar S. MacLAY, special laborer, general storekeeper's office, navy yard, New York, to send in his resignation." I respectfully submit that I was regularly appointed to my present position after having duly passed a clerk's examination, in accordance with the requirements of the civil service regulations and that I have not been removed or be compelled to resign without definite charges being made against me and without having an opportunity to answer those charges. I have been in this office fifteen months, have been promoted for efficiency and so far as I know my work has been satisfactory to my superiors. I have violated no rules or regulations of the office or of the navy yard so far as I am aware.

Such being the case, I feel that it would not only be an injustice to myself to resign under such circumstances but would establish a precedent that vitally concerns thousands of civil service employees, national and State. Yours very respectfully,  
EDGAR S. MACLAY.

On the 24th of December, Mr. MacLAY addressed a note to John R. Proctor, President Civil Service, asking the following questions:

(1) Has the President of the United States any authority under the laws governing civil service to demand the resignation of a civil service employee in the classified list?

(2) Has the President the authority or power to cause the dismissal of any civil service employee without preferring charges in writing and giving said employee an opportunity in which to make a defense?

In reply the Commissioner stated that the removal of Mr. MacLAY was entirely in the power of the President and was not in violation of the rules of the Civil Service.

## FINDINGS OF A COURT OF INQUIRY.

The publication of a statement to the effect that it was Rear-Admiral Schley's intention to suggest to the President that a board of three eminent lawyers be appointed to weigh the evidence taken by the recent Court of Inquiry in his case and report as to the justice of the findings of the Court, recalls a once famous case, which resembles in some of its salient features, the case of Admiral Schley. This is the findings of a Court of Inquiry in the case of the loss of the Huron in 1877, where the Court of Inquiry in its findings reflected upon the conduct of the late Lieut. L. G. Palmer, who was navigating officer of the ship at the time of her loss. The widow of the deceased officer and his father, Surgeon General Palmer, of the Navy, requested the Hon. George M. Robeson, as a friend and as an able lawyer, to review the testimony taken by the Court and to give his opinion as to whether that portion of the findings which reflected upon Lieutenant Palmer agreed with the testimony upon which it was claimed to have been founded. Mr. Robeson, who had served himself as Secretary of the



Navy, made the examination as requested and wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Navy in which he said:

"A comparison of the testimony given in the case with the findings of the court by any intelligent person, even though not an expert, will show them to be utterly inconsistent upon the very points most vital to the accuracy of their conclusions. The record as furnished shows that in the stating part of the findings of the Court, summed up probably by the Judge Advocate, as a foundation for their conclusions, there are at least two mistakes of statement utterly inconsistent with the testimony and directly changing its result, without which changes the conclusion of the Court upon the points referred to could not have been arrived at. . . . The reflection of the Court and its quasi censure on the conduct of Lieut. Palmer as the navigating officer of the ship are not in any sense justified by the proof; and, being founded wholly upon these mistaken statements, should be without weight or effect upon any one. This conclusion and its acceptance would seem to be all that is necessary to clear the memory of Lieutenant Palmer from every suggestion of responsibility for the loss of the Huron."

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Chandler, wrote of Mr. Robeson, saying:

"The court found that the commander of the Huron was primarily responsible for her grounding and loss, and that the navigating officer was also responsible for not taking back bearings after the vessel had passed Currituck Light. Having carefully considered the papers and remarks submitted with your letter, I have to state that while there appear to be reasonable grounds for the conclusion reached by you, namely, that the back bearings in question were actually taken, the Department cannot, properly, after this lapse of time, reopen the case with a view to reversing or modifying the finding of the court. Your letter, however, together with the paper accompanying it, over the signature of Mrs. Palmer, will be printed in the Department's annual report, and I will thank you to communicate this fact to the family of the late Lieutenant Palmer."

#### NEW WAY TO MEASURE POWDER PRESSURE.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

In the course of a series of experiments with modern smokeless powders in military small arms, I have devised a system of ascertaining chamber pressures, which, in virtue of its simplicity, and of the fact that no complicated apparatus or expensive instruments are required, warrants the belief that it will be of value to those who have an interest in arms and ammunition, both in a practical sense, and also from a scientific view point.

The method for determining pressures, which is now in use, is based upon the compression of small copper cylinders, which in a special apparatus, are subjected to the action of the gases of combustion.

In the system which I have employed, I take advantage of the upset of the solid metal composing the head of the cartridge case itself, which, taking effect in a line in the direction of its length, has the effect of diametrically swelling out that portion of the case immediately forward of the rim; and the extent of the enlargement of this portion of the case is utilized to determine the chamber pressures.

The figures of the accompanying table are purely empirical, but have been constructed with great care and having been checked by firings with the standard apparatus at Frankford Arsenal, and also by the Laflin & Rand Powder Company, and, by having a series of points of departure accurately determined, the fixing of the intervening values was comparatively easy.

Co-efficient of pressure.	Pressure, lbs. per sq. in.	Co-efficient of pressure.	Pressure, lbs. per sq. in.
491	21,000	796	41,000
504	21,500	801	41,500
516	22,000	806	42,000
528	22,500	811	42,500
540	23,000	816	43,000
551	23,500	821	43,500
562	24,000	826	44,000
573	24,500	831	44,500
583	25,000	836	45,000
593	25,500	841	45,500
603	26,000	846	46,000
613	26,500	851	46,500
622	27,000	856	47,000
631	27,500	861	47,500
640	28,000	866	48,000
649	28,500	871	48,500
658	29,000	876	49,000
666	29,500	880	49,500
674	30,000	884	50,000
682	30,500	888	50,500
689	31,000	892	51,000
696	31,500	896	51,500
703	32,000	900	52,000
709	32,500	904	52,500
715	33,000	908	53,000
721	33,500	912	53,500
726	34,000	916	54,000
731	34,500	919	54,500
736	35,000	922	55,000
741	35,500	925	55,500
746	36,000	928	56,000
751	36,500	931	56,500
756	37,000	934	57,000
761	37,500	937	57,500
766	38,000	940	58,000
771	38,500	943	58,500
776	39,000	946	59,000
781	39,500	948	59,500
786	40,000	950	60,000
791	40,500		

I do not wish to be understood as saying that the results obtained by this method will be as accurate as those given by the service apparatus, but I do assert that it will afford a ready means of determining chamber pressures within narrow margins of error, and safeguard against dangerous pressures; so that an investigator may proceed intelligently and an officer in the field, remotely removed from the service facilities, might, in cases where explosives are thought to have suffered changes due to heat or other causes, quickly determine not only whether or not the pressures were dangerously high, but could tell, within very close limits of accuracy, just what pressures were being developed.

The use of the table may be explained as follows: The cartridge cases I have used were made by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, and assuming a difference in the character of the metal, the table can readily be altered to suit changed conditions.

Measurements are taken of the maximum diameter of the head of the fired cartridge case forward of the rim. For this purpose I have used a Brown & Sharpe Manu-

facturing Company micrometer caliper (No. 16) with ratchet stop and with vernier for reading to ten-thousandths of an inch (which is the only instrument required and costs about \$5.) The limbs of this instrument are of such a diameter that when they are brought against the rim, which acts as a guide or stop, they reach far enough forward to well cover the more or less well defined ring which usually shows as an effect of the pressure on the case. This is the most accurate caliper, but for taking quick readings, I have had a special gauge which is simply a bar of hardened steel having a slot varying in width from 0".454 at one end, to 0".460 at the other. The figures of the table are stamped on one side of this gauge and by introducing the fired case at the wide end and passing it toward the narrow end, and permitting the rim to rest on the face, the maximum diameter is quickly found and the pressure in pounds per square inch is read off direct.

The cases before firing, run remarkably close for diameter forward of the rim and will usually measure under 0".454; however, in my experiments, I neglect the original size entirely and rely on the fired size alone. My experiments have been carried on with the 0.30" calibre U. S. magazine rifle and I do not know that the table would give the same results with another form of gun.

My theory in connection with this system is that at the instant of explosion, the metal of the gun itself, as well as the case, is expanded, and the metal of the case being more resilient than the metal of the gun, contracts to a greater degree when the reaction occurs. At the moment of greatest pressure, I fancy, the brass has followed the outward movement of the steel wall of the chamber and completely fills the then enlarged space, and, I am persuaded this would occur whether the case originally measured 0".452 or 0".454, the only difference in the fired size (under exactly the same pressure) would be the difference due to the increased or diminished resiliency possessed by cartridge cases varying, say 0".001 in diameter, which, seeming to me to be so small a factor, I have not hesitated to neglect it.

Referring to the table, the number by which I have denoted the co-efficient of pressure, is made up of the last three figures of a mean of the measurements in ten-thousandths of an inch, which would give, of course, four decimal places. I have, however, carried it to five decimal places by the division, and where the division comes even, I have added a cipher, so that it will be seen the measurements are arithmetically reduced to one-hundred-thousandths of an inch.

Here are two examples from my practice:

Observed Velocity at 53 feet.	Fired Size, inches.	Co-efficient of pressure.	Pressure lbs. per sq. in.
2210	.4584		
2223	.4593	836	45,000
2221	.4584		
6654	1.3751		
2218	4.5836		
1877	.4566		
1850	.4568	670	29,750
1870	.4567		
5597	1.3701		
1865.6	4.5670		

It must be distinctly understood that care must be taken to secure the greatest diameter in taking a reading; I have found the cartridge cases out of true rotundity about 0".0005, and also that this deviation is fairly constant. The table, however, being constructed for the maximum diameter, gross errors will arise unless these are carefully taken.

Attention is called to the two examples cited above, which have been selected to show a wide difference in the instrumental velocities. In the one case, a muzzle velocity of 2230 foot seconds; in the other, 1900 foot seconds—weight of bullet and all other factors, except, of course, the weight of charges, being the same in both examples; it is thus seen that where increased pressures are expected, they are clearly indicated by the diametrical measurements as described, and where even minute changes are made in the weight of the powder charge, corresponding changes in the pressure are faithfully recorded.

ROBERT W. SCOTT,  
2079 East Cumberland Street, Philadelphia.

#### THE NAVAL ARCH.

One of the collateral results of the outcome of the Schley Court of Inquiry is the abandonment of the project for the erection of a Naval Arch in New York, as will be seen from the letter of Mr. Park Benjamin, President of the Naval Arch Association, which follows. Col. R. M. Thompson, Treasurer of the Naval Arch Association, is also quoted to the effect that inasmuch as the feeling which has been aroused would render it more and more difficult to obtain contributions for the arch, it would seem best, at least for the present, to abandon all efforts in that direction. Mr. Benjamin writes us as follows:

It is with regret that I find myself obliged to say to the many officers of the Navy who have given to the project their hearty encouragement and support, that the efforts of the Association formed to erect a great naval arch and water gate in the City of New York, have been suspended. This is solely due to an apparent public sentiment in this vicinity that the existing troubles in the service make the present an unsuitable time for the prosecution of the endeavor.

Up to last summer, no similar undertaking ever had fairer prospects of success. All the preliminary obstacles had been overcome; official approval had been given to the most commanding site on New York harbor; the design had been finished, the estimates made, and even the model constructed. Many assurances of substantial support from leading citizens and from the municipal government had been obtained. The initial efforts to organize a finance committee to secure the actual funds required met with encouraging response. Toward fall, public interest seemed to wane, and reluctance to help become more and more manifest. The Association found itself forced into a position of defense, which, naturally, is not progressive.

The Association is incorporated under a special act of the New York Legislature, and retains its existence. It cherishes the firm belief that the splendidly deserved favor in which the Navy stood but a short time ago is but temporarily obscured, and that the enterprise will yet be resumed and carried to successful realization.

PARK BENJAMIN,  
President Naval Arch Association.

#### FILIPINO CRIMES.

Official advices from the Philippines, received at the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL office this week, give the details of the trials and conviction of a number of Filipino murderers. The following are some of the more noteworthy cases: An insurgent leader of volunteers seized a native woman suspected of friendliness to the Americans and caused his followers to convey her to an isolated spot in the fields where a newly-made grave had been prepared. Into this grave his victim was made to lie down and be suffocated with the earth filled in upon her.

A Major and band of insurgents dressed as peaceful inhabitants, lay in ambush within the lines of American occupation on the road from Calocan to Novaliches about July 1, 1900. On the approach of an officer, evidently 1st Lieut. Richard H. Brewer, 27th U. S. V. Inf., and an enlisted man of the same regiment, the band opened fire upon them. These deceased then dismounted, ran to shelter, threw down their revolvers and raised their arms in sign of surrender. The band then surrounded them, conveyed them to a point some fifty yards distant, stripped them of their clothing, made them kneel, and killed them by stabbing one in the back with a dagger and shooting the other from behind with a revolver.

In April, 1900, two muchachos, one a servant of an American presidente, were delivered to a native as prisoners, and merely because they were suspected of being Americanistas he caused them to be first hung up until nearly dead and then dispatched them by shooting them.

Two natives with an armed band of tulisanes, killed with bolos, rifles and daggers eleven members of the Echevarria family at Naro, Masbate, Aug. 14, 1900, for the sole reason that the victims were Spaniards. Women and children were included in the killings, and the dead bodies were subsequently tied up in sacks and thrown into the river.

An alleged lieutenant of the insurgent army, captured at Bascaran, Albay, one Felix Losedo, a scout in the employ of the United States, bound him to a tree and then with a razor cut off an ear and slashed his eyes with the intent to blind him, with the result that the sight of one was totally destroyed and that of the other permanently impaired.

A band of ladrones made an attack upon the house of Teodoro Labrador, then presidente of Mina, Panay, captured him, his brother, wife, grandmother, godmother, small daughter and a policeman. The grandmother godmother and daughter were shot to death in the vicinity of the capture, his wife and the policeman were conveyed to an isolated spot and killed with bolos, while the brother effected his escape.

#### ARMY AND NAVY ELOQUENCE.

At the 96th anniversary of the New England Society held at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City Dec. 23, among the 500 members present were Lieutenant General Miles, U. S. A., and Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, U. S. N. General Miles in responding to the Army and Navy said in part: "In the toast that you have read you have said that the Army and Navy have maintained the honor and character of our Government at every camp and on every scene where the Army has camped and where the Navy has sailed, and I rejoice to be a representative of that force and rejoice that the Army and Navy have been enabled to maintain the character, the ideas and the principles of New England and of our great republic. I thank you for this opportunity to speak these few words, and I cheerfully and gladly give the remainder of my time to the gallant Admiral Barker."

Admiral Barker, who followed General Miles, in the course of his remarks, said: "You men of New England have a right to be interested in the Navy. Its father was John Adams. Blot from our history the deeds done by the Navy and what a loss of inspiration for future generations. It was a son of New England who brought the proud pirates of the Mediterranean to their knees to sue for mercy from this infant republic. It was a son of New England who taught the robbers of Sumatra to respect the Stars and Stripes. It was a son of New England who gained the glorious victory on Lake Erie. It was a son of New England who took his ship to the Pacific long, long ago and fought one of the most desperate battles. It was a son of New England who opened Japan without firing a gun; a great deed done by a great man, and so I could go on, but it is late and I will bid you good night."

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A dock trial of the U. S. S. Cincinnati was held at the Navy Yard, New York, Dec. 16, and the engines were found to be in first-class condition. In about two weeks it is believed that she will be ready for a sea test.

The 21 gunboats to be constructed for service among the Philippine Islands, referred to in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Dec. 14, are first to be placed under the Insular Division, but ultimately we are informed, these vessels are to be under the Revenue Cutter Service.

The battleship Missouri will be launched from the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, of Newport News, Va., on Saturday, Dec. 28.

A two-story cottage, 24x31 feet, is to be constructed at the Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash., to be used as quarters for gunners. In the basement will be located the furnace room, fuel room, and two storerooms. The first floor will have a hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, and china closet. There will be three bedrooms, a bathroom, a storeroom, and closets in the second story. The salt water fire protection system west of the dock was tested Dec. 9 to 200 pounds pressure to the square inch and found satisfactory. Plans have been received for the coal wharf and bunkers to be erected. The wharf will extend about 1,200 feet from the shore, Lieut. D. P. Hall, U. S. M. C., and wife, have moved into the Charleston gate guard house temporarily. Dr. Burwell, son of Capt. W. T. Burwell, U. S. N., commandant of the Naval Station, who has been on duty on the cutter Bear, is visiting at the yard.

Plans to prevent wrecks and other refuse from drifting under the floating dry dock at Algiers, near New Orleans, La., the site of which has been dredged, are now being considered. Civil Eng. A. C. Cunningham, U. S. N., in charge of the construction work at the Naval Station, proposes to run a boom or heavy pole from the levee batture some distance ahead of the dock's bow pontoon out over the water. At various distances thick chains will be suspended from the boom to the bottom of the river, where they are to be held in place by heavy anchors. The object of this device is to act as a



sort of network to catch all drifting coal barges and similar wrecks that might start floating down the river in the direction of the dock. If one of these derelicts should come in contact with the chains, the weight of the obstacle would swing the boom around, indicating that some wreck had been caught in the net. The old wreck found sunk in the mud at the dock site, has been removed, and the dredging completed. The dock has been hauled to its berth again and at this writing was about ready for further tests.

The Court of Session, Edinburgh, has pronounced judgment in the action by the Spanish Minister of Marine in Madrid, and others, against the Clyde Engineering Company, Glasgow, for payment of \$365,000 for alleged breach of contract. Defendants entered into an agreement to build four torpedo boat destroyers for the Spanish Government for use in the Hispano-American War. It was said that none of these were delivered within the contract time, and as a result the Spanish naval operations were greatly hindered. On the other side it was argued that there was no title to sue. In the court below Lord Low held that the Spanish Minister of Marine had a title to sue, and that it was necessary to hear evidence. This judgment the Court now reversed. Their lordships held that as the contract was made with the State, and the State was a monarchy, the King of Spain alone could sue in the Scottish Court.

Following the example of the British Navy Club, a number of retired French naval officers, resident in Paris, are combining to establish a periodical naval officers' dinner, open to officers of all grades from cadet to admiral. Such dinners are to take place every two months during the winter season at a subscription of twelve francs.

The United Service Gazette of London says the early departure of the Japanese battleship Mikasa, which is now nearing completion at Barrow, is looked upon with regret by the inhabitants of the town. Japanese blue-jackets, to the number of 600, have been at Barrow for some months, and their excellent behavior and courteous manners have been the means of establishing them as prime favorites with everyone.

Well provided though the German Navy already is with training ships, their number is, we learn from the Cologne Gazette, to be next year yet further increased. No less than three such vessels are to be added to it, namely, an artillery training ship, a training ship for naval cadets and another for boys. The German Navy will then have seven artillery training ships.

The U. S. S. Iowa, Capt. Thomas Perry, U. S. N., has gone to Callao, Peru, for a stay of several weeks under orders from the Navy Department. The South Pacific Station has been without an American man-of-war for so long a time that it will strike the Peruvians with no little surprise to see the stars and stripes again in their principal harbor. It is not known yet whether the Iowa will go farther south at the present time, or return to San Francisco from Callao.

The destroyer Decatur made an admirable showing in the recent trials over the measured mile course as well as during the two hours' full speed endurance tests in Chesapeake Bay. The speed averaged was 28.144 for two consecutive hours, without an accident or incident to mar the perfection of the tests. A full and detailed report will be made to the Navy Department by the Board of Inspection and Survey as soon as all of the data have been collaborated and placed in conventional shape for discussion.

The U. S. S. Philadelphia has been sent down to Pichilingue from San Francisco, for the purpose of looking over the situation at the former point in connection with the coaling station which has been established there under the orders of the Bureau of Equipment. Several thousand tons of steaming coal have been landed at Pichilingue for our naval vessels, and it is deemed good judgment that an official report be made of the status of the station. The Philadelphia will not remain long at Pichilingue, but whether she will return north at once has not been determined by the Navy Department.

The U. S. coast defence monitor Monadnock, under command of Comdr. F. P. Gilmore, U. S. N., has arrived at Canton, China, and will refit at the Kowloon docks before returning to Manila. The necessity for docking facilities on the Philippine station is becoming more and more imperative, and it is the intention of the Department to bring the matter promptly before Congress in order to insure action before another year comes to an end. The able report of the board recently received at the Navy Department in connection with Olongapo will be sent to Congress immediately after the holidays and action will be urged by the Department with all its vigor. With a well equipped dock yard with proper machine shops at Olongapo the Asiatic Station would be in a position to make all needed repairs promptly and economically on the station instead of being obliged, as at present, to steam to a dock yard more than 500 miles away for all repairs of much importance.

Paymaster E. B. Rogers, of the Navy, overpaid a yeoman in the Navy the sum of \$41.28, which he now claims should be refunded from the money remaining to the credit of the yeoman at the time of the man's desertion. The Comptroller holds "that the right of a paymaster to collect the amount overpaid by him to a seaman from any pay that may thereafter be due and unpaid to the seaman while in the Service, including his four months' pay for re-enlistment, is unquestioned. It is immaterial whether the credit for pay arises on the same enlistment in which the overpayment occurred or in a subsequent enlistment. So long as the seaman is in the Naval service the right of the paymaster to make the charge against him remains. Deduction of the amount due should be made before the amount of the forfeiture is determined and passed to the credit of the Naval Hospital fund. Paymaster Rogers will be credited with the sum of \$41.28."

The U. S. S. Olympia was floated from the dry dock at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., and berthed at the lower yard, where the repairs will be completed preparatory to her going into commission Jan. 25 for the flagship of Rear Admiral Higginson of the North Atlantic Squadron. Passed Asst. Surg. E. V. Armstrong, U. S. N., and Acting Warrant Machinist W. B. Stock will accompany Lieut. John R. Morris of the Wabash on the naval recruiting tour through Maine. The party will begin work at Portland Jan. 3 and will continue until Feb. 28.

A Honolulu despatch of Dec. 10, says: "The battleship Wisconsin, scheduled to sail on Dec. 12 for Acapulco, took the town by surprise by sailing unheralded on Dec. 11. The reason given was that the men aboard the vessel were quarantined on the ship on account of measles aboard, and lying in sight of land, but without the privilege of going ashore, was tantalizing to the men and destructive to discipline."

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Darling.  
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Charles Heywood.

### MAIL FOR WARSHIPS.

Mail for United States warships in the waters of the United States, or at Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila (Samoa), Cuba, China, Canada or Mexico, is subject to the domestic rates of postage.

Mail for United States warships stopping at other foreign ports is subject to the foreign postage rates and conditions.

Mail for United States warships addressed in care of the Postmaster at New York is promptly forwarded to destination by first opportunity. Letters should be marked "Officer's letter" or "Sailor's letter," as the case may be. Should it happen that a letter be sent addressed to a point in the Philippines and the letter had to be forwarded to Japan for delivery, the recipient would pay the additional postage on delivery.

### VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

#### NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief. The itinerary of the North Atlantic Squadron for winter 1901-1902: Leave Havana Dec. 25; arrive Culebra, Porto Rico, Dec. 30, leave Jan. 2; arrive Port America, Porto Rico, Jan. 23, leave Jan. 24; arrive Mayaguez, Porto Rico, Jan. 25, leave Jan. 28; arrive Samana Bay, Santo Domingo, Jan. 29, leave Feb. 3; arrive Guantanamo, Cuba, Feb. 6, leave Feb. 18; arrive Cienfuegos, Cuba, Feb. 20, leave Feb. 24; arrive Colon, U. S. of Colombia, Feb. 25, leave March 4; arrive Cartagena, U. S. of Colombia, March 5, leave March 8; arrive Port of Spain, Trinidad, March 10, leave March 15; arrive St. Pierre, Martinique, March 17, leave March 22; arrive St. John, Antigua and St. Thomas, D. W. I., March 24, leave March 27; arrive Culebra, Porto Rico, March 29, leave April 18; arrive San Juan, Porto Rico, April 18, leave April 21; arrive New York April 25.

Mail address of the ships of the Squadron during the winter cruise will be as follows, viz.: "U. S. S. —, care of Postmaster, New York, N. Y."

KBARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. B. H. McCalla. At Havana.

ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Havana, Cuba.

ILLINOIS, Capt. G. A. Converse. At New Orleans, La.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. Manney. At Havana, Cuba, Dec. 17.

MACHIAS, Lieut. Comdr. H. McCrea. At Hampton Roads, Va.

MARIETTA, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. At San Juan, P. R.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Arrived at Key West, Fla., from Boston, Dec. 16.

#### EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. Arrived at Villefranche.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Villefranche, France.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. N. E. Niles. At Villefranche, France.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton, commanding South Atlantic Station temporarily. At Buenos Ayres, Argentina. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

#### PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander in Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this Station, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

WISCONSIN (Flagship), Capt. George C. Reiter. At Acapulco, Mexico.

ABAREDA, Capt. Uriel Seebree. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.

CONCORD, Comdr. W. W. Kimball. At Panama.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. T. C. Fenton. At Sausalito, Cal.

IOWA, Capt. Thomas F. Carr. Arrived at Callao, Peru, Dec. 19. Address care U. S. Consul, Panama, Columbia.

OREGON, Capt. C. M. Thomas. At Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. At Pichilingue, Mexico, en route to Panama.

#### ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief of Fleet.

Rear-Admiral F. Rodgers, Senior Squadron Commander. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of senior squadron comdr., Manila, P. I.

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief of Fleet), Capt. C. C. Todd. Arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, Dec. 18.

NEW YORK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Cavite, P. I.

KENTUCKY (Flagship of Junior Squadron Commander), Capt. C. H. Stockton. At Woonung, China. Address care of American Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Sandakan, P. I.

ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Cavite.

CELTIC, Comdr. Chas. T. Forse. Sailed from Sydney Dec. 16 for Manila via Townville.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman. At Calapan, P. I.

FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm. At Catbalogan, P. I.

GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Halsey. Cruising on light house duty.

GLACIER, Comdr. A. B. Speyers. At Sydney, Australia.

HELENA, Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. At Shanghai, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Cavite, P. I.

ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Cebu, P. I.

ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. Jas. K. Cogswell. At Catbalogan, P. I.

JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Cavite.

MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Cavite, P. I.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. F. P. Gilmore. At Canton, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Roller. At Tong-ku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONTEREY, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Woonung, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

NANSHAN, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. At Cavite, P. I.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Nagasaki, Japan. Address of vessel should be always care Post Office, San Francisco. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails. Special arrangements are made with Postmaster to forward mail.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. H. A. Field. Patrolling Samar, P. I.

POMPEY, At Shanghai, China, Dec. 14. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.

PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. At Hong Kong, China.

SATURN, (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) At Hong Kong, China.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Newchwang, China, in winter quarters.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. E. S. Prime. At Shanghai,

China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Philip Andrews. At Siquilor Island, P. I.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. William Swift. At Catbalogan, P. I.

ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Lieut. John L. Purcell. At Cavite, P. I.

GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ALBAY, Lieut. R. H. Osborn. Off Samar, P. I.

ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. At Catbalogan, P. I.

BASCO, Naval Cadet James H. Comfort. At Cavite, P. I.

GARDOQUI, Ensign Farmer Morrison. At Samar, P. I.

Co-operating with the Army.

LEYTE, Ensign L. R. Sargent. Off Cebu.

MARIVELES, Ensign Wm. T. Tarrant. In San Juanico Stra., P. I.

PANAY, Ensign J. W. L. Clement, Jr. Off Samar, P. I.

PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Catbalogan, P. I.

PARAGUA, Lieut. Y. Stirling. Off Cavite, P. I.

QUIROS, Lieut. William B. Fletcher. At Cavite, P. I.

URDANETA, Naval Cadet Chas. S. Freeman. At Cebu, P. I.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. P. Huse. At Catbalogan, P. I.

#### SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Wat. T. Cluverius. At Annapolis, Md.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleeves. At Washington, D. C. Address there.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

IROQUOIS, Lieut. H. Rodman. At Honolulu, H. I.

Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa.

RAINBOW, Comdr. S. A. Staunton. Navy Yard, N. Y.

RANGER, Comdr. Wm. P. Potter. At Pichilingue, Mexico. Address care of U. S. Consul, La Paz, via Guaymas, Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. At Norfolk, Va., fitting out for service.

SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. At Manila, P. I. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

SYLPH, Lieut. John H. Roys. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

USCAS, Chief Btan. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.

VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. C. G. Calkins. At Havana, Cuba. Address Havana, Cuba.

WINSLOW, Lieut. A. MacArthur. At Newport, R. I.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Address there.

#### TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. Arrived on Dec. 17 at San Diego, Cal. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. S. P. Comly. Repairing at Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Arrived at Port of Spain, Trinidad, Dec. 15. Address care of Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

CINCINNATI, Comdr. T. C. McLean. Navy Yard, N. Y.

DIXIE, Capt. R. M. Berry. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. On cruise with following itinerary: At Smyrna, Asiatic Turkey; leave Jan. 6 and arrive Algiers, Africa, Jan. 21; leave Jan. 31 and arrive Gibraltar Feb. 10; leave Feb. 12 and arrive Funchal, Madeira, Feb. 17; leave Feb. 21 and arrive Tenerife, Canary Isles, Feb. 28; leave March 2 and arrive San Juan, P. R., March 14, 1902.

ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. The itinerary is as follows: At San Juan, P. R.; leave Dec. 25; arrive Curacao, Jan. 2; leave Jan. 16 and arrive Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 22; leave Feb. 5 and arrive Guantanamo Bay, near Santiago, Cuba, Feb. 7; leave Feb. 21 and arrive Key West, Fla., March 2; leave March 6 and arrive Bermuda March 15; leave March 25 and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 1, 1902. Address Curacao, W. I.

HARTFORD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. At Navy Yard, New York, for repairs. Address there.

INDIANA, Capt. W. H. Emory. At Willemstadt, W. I. After coaling at St. Lucia Feb. 18 will be attached to North Atlantic Squadron until April 18, when she will return to Hampton Roads. Hold mail.

LANCASTER, Comdr. G. P. Colvocoresses. At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.

MOHICAN, Comdr. A. R. Couden. The itinerary is as follows: Arrive Pichilingue Dec. 16, leave Dec. 20; arrive Hilo Jan. 10, leave Jan. 16; arrive Honolulu Jan. 17, leave Jan. 27; arrive Christmas Is. Feb. 8, leave Feb. 10; arrive Pago Pago Feb. 22, leave March 9; arrive Guam April 8, leave April 18; arrive Bonin April 27, leave May 2; arrive Yokohama May 8, leave May 18; arrive Honolulu June 23, leave July 5; arrive Bremerton Aug. 4, leave Aug. 6; arrive Victoria Aug. 6, leave Aug. 13; arrive Port Angeles Aug. 13, leave Sept. 4; arrive San Francisco Sept. 10. Places starred are those to which mail may be sent. Yokohama, double starred, is the only port requiring foreign postage; the others require domestic postage simply. The safe permanent address of the ship is Ferry Station, San Francisco, Cal. Mails will be forwarded from Ferry Station at every opportunity.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. P. Rees. Following is the itinerary of the Monongahela. Left Gibraltar December 2, due at Barbados, W. I., Dec. 25; leave Jan. 16 and arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Jan. 30; leave Jan. 30 and arrive St. Thomas, W. I., Feb. 1; leave Feb. 17 and arrive San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 18; leave March 11, and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 1, 1902. Address Bridgetown, Barbados.

PENSACOLA, Comdr. J. F. Moser. Attached to Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

PRAIRIE, Comdr. John E. Pillsbury. At Tompkinsville, Address Fort Monroe, Va.

PURITAN, Comdr. A. G. Berry. At Annapolis, Md.

TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.

#### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Comdr. C. H. Arnold. At Boston, Mass. Address North End Park, Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. A. V. Wadhams. At New York, N. Y. Address care of Board of Education, 69th street and Park avenue, New York City.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Wm. J. Barnett. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. A. S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

NIPISIC, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound, Naval Station, Washington.

RICHMOND, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

WABASH, Capt. G. W. Pigman. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE, PORT ROYAL, S. C. Lieut. L. A. Chandler, in charge.

BAILEY, BAGLEY, STOCKTON, SHUBRICK, BIDDLE, BARNEY.

TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE AT NORFOLK, VA. Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge.

CUSHING, ERICSSON, FOOTE, RODGERS, DUPONT.



PORTER—At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

#### COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)

AJAX. Left Singapore Dec. 25 for Cavite. Address care of Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.  
ALEXANDER. Left Norfolk Dec. 18 for Honolulu, H. I. Address there. Left San Juan Dec. 18.  
CAESER. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
HANNIBAL. At Lambert's Pt., Va. Address care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.  
LEBANON. At Cienfuegos, Cuba.  
LEONIDAS. At Lambert's Point, Va. Address care of Navy Department, Washington, D. C.  
NERO. At Lambert's Point, Va. Address Norfolk, Va.  
STERLING. At New Orleans, La.

#### FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. Address Station D, San Francisco, Cal.  
FISH HAWK. Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

#### G. O. 74, DEC. 13, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

From and inclusive of Dec. 16, 1901, the Naval War College is placed under the cognizance and general supervision of the Bureau of Navigation.  
Par. 2, Art. 2, and Par. 1, Art. 6 of Navy Regulations 1901, will be modified accordingly upon the issue of the semi-annual general order changing the Navy Regulations.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

#### G. O. 75, DEC. 13, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The following Executive order is published for the information and guidance of the Naval Service:

White House, Dec. 17, 1901.

Such public lands as may exist on Culebra Island between the parallels of 18 deg. 15 min. and 18 deg. 23 min. North latitude, and between the meridians of 65 deg. 10 min. and 65 deg. 25 min. West longitude are hereby placed under the jurisdiction and control of the Navy Department.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

SPECIAL ORDER, DEC. 16, NAVY DEPARTMENT.  
Directs officers of the Navy and Marine Corps in Washington, D. C., to assemble in special full dress uniform at the office of the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Dept., at 11.30 a. m. on Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1902, whence they will proceed to the White House to pay their respects to the President of the United States.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 20—Bttn. C. J. Murphy, warranted from Dec. 19, 1901.

Actg. War. Mach. A. A. Gathemann, to Topeka.  
Passed Asst. Surg. H. B. Heath, detached Topeka; and, when discharged Norfolk Hospital, to home, two months' sick leave.

Actg. War. Mach. C. J. Collins, to Wisconsin.

DEC. 21—Lieut. Comdr. R. I. Reid (retired), to New York Yard, steam engineering department.

Bttn. O. Deignan, when discharged treatment Mendocino State Hospital, Cal., to Independence.

Naval Cadet W. H. Steinhagen, died on board Vixen Dec. 19.

DEC. 22—Sunday.

DEC. 23—Capt. U. Subree, commissioned from Oct. 9, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Mulligan, detached Alliance; to Norfolk Yard, connection fitting out San Francisco, and on board as executive officer when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Marshall, to Boston Yard.

Lieut. E. Moale, detached Norfolk Yard, etc., Jan. 2; to San Francisco immediately.

Lieut. G. Tarbox, detached Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Equipment, etc., Dec. 31; to San Francisco Jan. 2.

Lieut. L. H. Everhart, detached St. Mary's; to San Francisco Jan. 2.

Lieut. C. B. Morgan, detached Michigan; to San Francisco Jan. 2.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. T. Orvis, to Michigan, as relief Passed Assistant Surgeon Grove.

Passed Asst. Surg. W. B. Grove, detached Michigan upon reporting relief; to home and wait orders.

Chief Bttn. W. L. Hill, detached Portsmouth Yard, etc.; to Prairie.

Chief Corp. A. C. Burroughs, detached Mare Island Yard, etc.; to Franklin.

Corp. A. Burke, detached Prairie; remain Norfolk Hospital, treatment.

Asst. Corp. W. F. Hamburger, detached Wabash, etc.; to Prairie.

Pharm. J. Cowan, to Boston Yard.

Actg. War. Mach. R. L. Lindsay, appointment hereby revoked from Nov. 25, 1901.

Pay Clerk Otto H. Berlin, appointed, duty Nashville, via Rainbow.

Bttn. W. F. Holdsworth, died on board Prairie Dec. 22.

DEC. 24—Capt. H. W. Lyon, to command Olympia when commissioned.

DEC. 25—Christmas.

DEC. 26—No orders.

DEC. 27—Capt. W. W. Reisinger, to command Philadelphia as relief of Captain Mead, via steamer sailing from New York Jan. 7.

Capt. W. W. Mead, detached command Philadelphia upon reporting relief to home wait orders.

Lieut. S. S. Wood, detached duty as assistant to Inspector in charge 3d Light House District, etc., Jan. 19; to San Francisco Jan. 20.

Lieut. C. L. Hussey, detached Alliance Jan. 1 to Hartford Jan. 3.

Cadit W. S. Pye, detached Columbia, etc.; to Rainbow immediately.

Cadet W. H. Simons, detached Columbia, etc.; to Norfolk Yard immediately, to the San Francisco, and on board when commissioned.

Cadet W. Norris, detached Columbia, etc.; to the San Francisco.

Surg. G. Rothgranger, detached New York Hospital, etc., Dec. 31; to the San Francisco Jan. 2.

W. Mach. C. H. Casey, detached Illinois; to Norfolk Yard immediately C. P. O., to the San Francisco, and on board when commissioned (discharged Norfolk Hospital treatment).

Cablegram, Asiatic Station, Rear Admiral Remy, Nagasaki, Japan, Dec. 27, 1901:

Lieut. Yates Stirling, Jr., detached Paraguay; to Solace.

Lieut. Eugene L. Huger, detached Solace; to Paraguay (Asiatic Station, via Solace).

Cadet Frank D. Berrien, detached Brooklyn; to New Orleans.

Asst. Paymr. Dexter Tiffany, Jr., detached Cavite Station; to Annapolis.

P. A. Paymr. Geo. R. Venable, detached Annapolis; to Celtic.

Ensign David C. Hanrahan, detached New Orleans; to Brooklyn.

First Lieut. Samuel A. W. Patterson, M. C., detached New Orleans; to Marine Brigade.

Paymr. Clerk Robert J. Little, detached New Orleans; to Solace.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 21—Capt. Henry Leonard, granted leave of absence for the period of two weeks.

DEC. 23—Second Lieut. Franklin S. Wiltse, granted leave of absence for the period of thirty days.

Col. Henry C. Cochrane's leave of absence extended for seven days.

DEC. 24—Capt. Charles G. Andreson, detached from the command of the Marine guard of the Illinois. His present sick leave extended for the period of two months.

Major George Richards, assistant paymaster at San Francisco, ordered to pay the enlisted men of the Marine Corps on the Pacific coast for the month of December.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

At the request of the Bath Iron Works, the Maine Central R. R. and leading citizens of Bath, Maine, the revenue cutter Woodbury, Lieut. Thompson, commanding, started out on Dec. 21 to raise the ice blockade that shut the city of Bath off from the world by sea since Dec. 15. After two days of ramming heavy packed ice the Woodbury has at last secured a safe channel from Bath to the sea, thus releasing many vessels from the ice, besides permitting the usual winter commerce, in addition the channel abreast of the city has been so cleared from ice that the Maine Central now finds no difficulty in operating its car ferry across the Kennebec. The schooner Lygonia of Boston, the schooner S. P. Hitchcock of Bath, and the tug Seguin were released from the ice by the Woodbury.

The following nominations were confirmed by the Senate Dec. 19, 1901: William A. O'Malley, of Pennsylvania, to be a third lieutenant. Quincy B. Newman, of South Carolina, to be a second assistant engineer. 1st Lieut. James B. Butt, of Pennsylvania, to be a captain.

DEC. 19—Chief Engr. W. J. Phillips, detached from the McLane and placed waiting orders.

Second Asst. Engr. C. S. Root, from the Galveston to the Forward.

Second Asst. Engr. W. V. Sullivan, Jr., directed to proceed to Port Townsend, Wash., for medical treatment, and granted sick leave for thirty days.

DEC. 20—Chief Engr. D. F. Kelley, directed to resume duties on the Washington.

Robert B. Adams, Quincy B. Newman and Albert E. Bonnet, commissioned 2d assistant engineers in the Revenue Cutter Service.

Capt. W. J. Herring, granted thirty days' leave.

DEC. 21—First Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, granted twenty-one days' leave.

Second Lieut. R. Ridgely, Jr., granted an extension of leave for ten days.

Chief Engr. A. J. Howison, granted thirty days' leave.

First Asst. Engr. C. A. McAllister, directed to proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., on inspection duty.

Second Asst. Engr. C. A. Wheeler, directed to proceed to Pittsburgh, Pa., on inspection duty.

First Lieut. W. E. Reynolds, Second Lieut. G. C. Carmine, Second Lieut. H. Ulke, Jr., and Surg. W. E. Handy were recent visitors at the Department.

#### DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has rendered a very interesting decision relative to the status of cadets at the Naval Academy. The Secretary of the Navy submitted the following questions for decision: "Referring to the provisions of law establishing the Naval Academy, and particularly to Section 1512 of the revised statutes, and amendments thereto, and to Section 1556, fixing the rate of pay of cadet-midshipmen (naval cadets) at \$500, I have the honor to request your decision as to whether the pay of a naval cadet on duty at the Naval Academy granted sick leave, shall receive the amount fixed by statute as pay of cadets, to wit: \$500, and as to whether leave may not be granted without pay or with reduced pay." In reply to this letter the Comptroller says: "As the act of Aug. 5, 1882, made no change in the character or legal status of the students at the Naval Academy, but only effected a change in name, it follows that naval cadets now occupy the same position relatively in the Naval Service that cadet-midshipmen and cadet-engineers formerly occupied. They are not merely students being educated at the expense of the Government, but are officers in the Naval Service, and as such their salary is fixed by law and can no more be increased or diminished than can the salary of any other officer in the Naval Service whose salary is fixed by law, be increased or diminished. The Secretary of the Navy cannot, by granting leave of absence for sickness or other cause, take away or in any manner diminish the pay of a Naval Cadet as fixed by law, but that a cadet so granted leave of absence would still be entitled to pay during the period of such leave at the same rate as he was receiving at the Academy. "Although not coming within the scope of your inquiry, I deem it not improper in this connection to call your attention to two opinions of the Attorney General. It was held that where certain Naval Cadets were found deficient at the semi-annual examination held at the Academy in January, 1889, and were granted leaves of absence by the Secretary of the Navy with permission to report to the Superintendent for joining the next class, the Secretary had no power to continue them in the Academy without the recommendation of the Academic Board. Answering your questions more particularly, I have the honor to advise you that in my opinion you may, in your discretion, grant leaves of absence to cadets at the Naval Academy, for sickness or other cause, but such leave must be without reduction of pay."

The Comptroller of the Treasury has held that the provision in the act of Feb. 2, 1901, relative to cooks, does not apply to the Marine Corps; that there is no law that provides for the grade of cook in the Marine Corps, and that there is no law that provides an increase of pay for extra duty to privates detailed for service as cooks or messmen in the Marine Corps.

Capt. J. V. Cunningham, of New Castle, Pa., late 42d Infantry, U. S. V., has prepared and Representative Showalter will presently introduce in the House a bill to correct certain inequalities in the pay of enlisted men in the U. S. Volunteer forces. The act approved Jan. 12, 1899, authorized the payment of two months' extra pay to Volunteers whose service was honest and faithful and beyond the limits of the United States, and one month's extra pay to those who served in the United States, the understanding being that this money should be in lieu of furloughs and leaves of absence. By the act approved May 26, 1900, however, it was explained that the provisions of the act of January 12, 1899, applied only to Volunteers who served in the war with Spain, thus barring Volunteers who entered the Service under the act of March 2, 1899, from the benefits of the law of Jan. 12, 1899. Captain Cunningham's bill provides that officers and men of the Volunteer forces who entered the Service under the act of March 2, 1899, and who served in the Philippines and were mustered out or discharged after honest and faithful service, shall receive two months' extra pay, and that those who entered the Service under said act and served in the United States shall receive one month's pay. In support of this measure it is contended that it could not have been the intent of Congress to enact a law operating to deprive the Volunteers of any benefits to which they were legally entitled when they entered the Service, and that the present inequality in this respect is due to an oversight or misunderstanding. It is held also that if the matter is properly explained to Senators and Representatives it will be promptly corrected, and to that end Captain Cunningham invites the co-operation of all whom it concerns. A case involving the point set up by Capt. Cunningham has already been decided in favor of the soldiers by the U. S. Court of Claims, but the Attorney General

has taken an appeal to the Supreme Court which, of course, means the usual delay in reaching a final settlement. It is urged therefore that the easiest way to dispose of the question is to enact the remedial measure which Captain Cunningham has prepared. His bill is simple, practical and entirely just.

Recent changes among the companions of the Commandery of California, M. O. L. L., U. S., are as follows: Members elected—Col. Alfred Mordecai, Ordnance Dept., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Henry Stewart Chappelear, 17th Illinois Cav.; 2d Lieut. Frank Davis Hetrich, 9th Pennsylvania; Asst. Paym. Frederick Glover Pyne, U. S. N. The following transfer to this Commandery is announced: From the Commandery of Massachusetts, Rear Admiral Oscar Walter Farenholt, U. S. N., retired; from the Missouri Commandery, Lieut. Col. Daniel Davis Wheeler, Q. M. Dept., U. S. A.; from the Commandery of Massachusetts, Col. Jacob Beekman Rawles, Art. Corps., U. S. A.; from the Commandery of New York, Civil Engineer Franklin Cogswell Prindle, U. S. N., retired; Lieut. Col. David Porter Heap, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. The following transfers from this Commandery have been made: To the Commandery of District of Columbia, Col. William Henry Forwood, Asst. Surg. Gen. U. S. A.; Col. James Biddle, U. S. A., retired; to the Commandery of Missouri, Capt. Thomas Sumner Greene, 47th U. S. Colored Inf.; to the Commandery of the District of Columbia, Lieut. Col. John George Leefe, U. S. A., retired; Capt. Eugene Henry Cozens Leutze, U. S. N.; to the Commandery of New York, Capt. Max Weendorff, U. S. A., retired. Col. Wallace Fitz Randolph, Chief of Art., U. S. A., was transferred Oct. 15, 1901, to the Commandery of the District of Columbia, not to the Commandery of Minnesota, as has been erroneously stated.

Included in the Cuban mail which reached the Post Office Department in Washington a few days ago was the following letter enclosed in a War Department envelope and addressed to "Santa Claus, Elks Ranch, Alaska: "My Dear Santa Claus: I would like you to send me, if you please, good Santa Claus, one steam car, one little red wagon, one stocking full of candy. Much oblige. Your little friend, DANIEL LEMAY, Jr. Columbia Barracks, Cuba.

The letter was sent to the office of the Secretary of War for better direction. The chief clerk was interested in the message. He found that it came from the son and namesake of Veterinary Surgeon Daniel Le May, 7th Cav., U. S. A., stationed at Camp Columbia, Cuba. The clerks took up a collection and with it bought a train of cars, a mechanical toy automobile, and a big box of candy, which have been sent to Daniel, with a letter from Santa Claus, explaining that he would have liked to have delivered them in person, but was too busy to get to Cuba. The chances are that anybody who undertook to convince Daniel LeMay, Jr., that Santa Claus was anything less than a large and loving reality would have an exceedingly hard time of it.

Commander Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N. Governor of Guam, has asked the Postmaster General to relieve him of the duties of Postmaster at Agaña, the capital of the island, for the reason that he lacks the time to look after the office. Commander Schroeder has been titular postmaster ever since the American occupation, but the duties of the office have been performed by a clerk. It is understood that a civilian postmaster will now be appointed.

From the Ruski Invalid we learn that a kind of wooden rail, or rather trough, for automobiles is being experimented with in Russia. It is claimed for this invention that it can be very quickly laid down, without any preparation of the surface, on any kind of road and will very greatly increase the value of automobiles for military purposes, especially when employed on the lines of communication of an Army.

The military authorities in Germany are, according to the Berliner Tageblatt, becoming seriously alarmed by the ever-increasing difficulty of keeping the establishment of the non-commissioned officers of the Army up to its required numerical strength.

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The War Department is advised by cable from Manila of the arrival of the transport Meade Dec. 19, delayed by severe typhoon; transport Egbert Dec. 22; transport Grant sailed Dec. 24, with 4th Inf., William H. Taft, 114 sick, 5 insane, 35 general prisoners, 541 discharged short term enlisted men.

#### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Willey, Wilmington, N. C.

BEAR, Capt. Francis Tuttle, San Francisco, Cal.

BOUTWELL, Capt. J. A. Slamm, Newbern, N. C.

CALUMET, Lieut. C. T. Brain, (Harbor duty) New York, N. Y.

CHANDLER, Lieut. F. G. F. Wadsworth, (Harbor duty), Boston, Mass.

CHASE, Capt. D. A. Hall, (Practice ship), (Address Anne Arundel County), So. Baltimore, Md.

COLFAX, Lieut. J. C. Moore, (Receiving ship), Baltimore, Md.

DALLAS, Capt. W. J. Herring, New London, Conn.

DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand, New Bedford, Mass.

FEESSENDEN, Capt. J. B. Moore, Detroit, Mich.

FORWARD, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, Charleston, S. C.

GALVESTON, Capt. J. B. Butt, Galveston, Tex.

GOLDEN GATE, Capt. M. A. Healy, (Harbor duty) San Francisco, Cal.

GRANT, Capt. D. F. Tozier, Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM, Capt. J. W. Howison, New York, N. Y.

GUTHRIE, Lieut. J. F. Wild, (Harbor duty) Baltimore, Md.

HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath, Savannah, Ga.

HARTLEY, Capt. M. A. Healy, (Harbor duty) San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON, Lieut. C. C. Fengar, (Harbor duty) New York, N. Y.

MANHATTAN, Lieut. W. W. Joyner, (Anchorage duty) New York, N. Y.

MANNING, Capt. Albert Buhner, Tacoma, Washington.

McCULLOCH, Capt. W. A. Falling, San Francisco, Cal.

McLANE, Lieut. J. H. Quinn, Key West, Fla.

MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis, Milwaukee, Wis.

ONONDAGA, Capt. W. C. De Hart, Norfolk, Va.

PERRY, repairing at San Francisco, Cal.

RUSH, Capt. W. F. Kilgore, Sitka, Alaska.

SEMINOLE, Capt. H. B. Rogers, Boston, Mass.

SMITH, Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, (Harbor duty), New Orleans, La.

THETIS, Lieut. W. H. Cushing, San Francisco, Cal.

WASHINGTON, Lieut. W. S. Howland, (Harbor duty) Philadelphia, Pa.

WINDOM, Capt. G. H. Gooding, Baltimore, Md.

WINONA, Capt. S. E. Maguire, Mobile, Ala.

WOODBURY, Lieut. F. W. Thompson, Portland, Me.



## WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1901.

To those cadets to whom for any cause Christmas leave was out of the question a very pleasant entertainment was furnished on Christmas Eve. Cullum Hall was the scene of a very informal gathering of cadets and the officers and ladies of the post, who enjoyed a clever little one-act comedy entitled "A Little Puritan," written by Mrs. Shipman. The dramatic personae were as follows: Dorothea Standish, Mrs. Shipman, Gordon West, A. Harvard graduate, Lieutenant Jewell. The play was followed by a vaudeville performance by "The Old Crow Trio," Mr. Frederick Hurd, modern musician, and Mr. G. W. Littlefield, mimic and panto-mimic, all from the city. The evening was thoroughly enjoyable. The performance was preceded by a selection by the U. S. M. A. band. The play was enthusiastically received by an appreciative audience, and the other numbers were also heartily applauded.

Many hearts were gladdened by the return at 5:15 on Christmas Eve of Company L, Engineers, which has just returned from the Philippines by the McClellan. The special bringing the old company back to the post, took away the Engineer company which had been doing duty there during the absence of Company L. The post turned out to welcome back the returning company, and the band added to the festive act of the gathering of comrades and friends ready with hearty welcome.

The Christmas entertainment at the Post School was held on Monday evening, beginning at 7 o'clock. A varied program by the children including several little plays, among them "Woman's Rights," "Our Major," "Christmas Fairies," "Housekeeper's Soliloquy," and "Santa Claus," preceded the entertainment given by the ladies of the post to the children. There were also phonographic selections by Mr. Dietrich. The capacity of the schoolhouse was taxed to the utmost to accommodate the parents and friend of the children. Lieutenant Ladue has charge of the school, assisted by Sergeant Tuttle and Messrs Hoffman, Jamieson and Russell. The U. S. M. A. band furnished musical selections throughout the evening.

Lieutenant General and Mrs. Miles spent a few hours at the post on Sunday on visit to their son, who is a member of the 3d class.

A cadet tea was given by Mrs. Mills on Saturday afternoon for Miss Eleanor Lusk, a guest of Miss Mills. A cadet hop took place on Saturday evening.

On Christmas Day there will be services at the Cadet Chapel at 8 and 10 o'clock. A. M. The cadets will enjoy a menu of unusual excellence at mess hall dinner, followed by appropriate after-dinner toasts and speeches.

On Tuesday evening will occur the New Year's Eve hop which bids fair to rival any previous entertainment of the kind in point of attendance.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 24, 1901.

The order regulating the Christmas holiday privileges at the Naval Academy was issued by Commander Wainwright on Monday. Study hours and recitations were suspended from 4 P. M. on Tuesday to 6 P. M. on Wednesday. General privilege of calling in the Academy and town were extended to the Cadets, and promenade concerts were held in the boat house on the afternoon of Thursday, Friday and Saturday. A special hop was allowed on Tuesday evening.

The torpedo boat Thornton, built by the William R. Trigg Works, of Richmond, Va., made two unsuccessful trial trips over the Barren Island course this week. The Thornton made over the required speed of twenty-eight knots on both occasions for the first hour, but a leaking steam pipe kept her from sustaining that rate for the requisite two hours. The trials will be repeated later.

Cadet J. J. McCracken, of Virginia, has been granted sick leave until May 15, 1902.

## PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., Dec. 19, 1901.

The 15th Cavalry, which was organized here last March and which is commanded by many officers well known in the Service, departed amid the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" on the transport Hancock for Manila on Monday, Dec. 16. The sailing of the big ship, glistening in a dazzling coat of white paint, with the Stars and Stripes floating at her stern, was a most picturesque event. Among the passengers on the Hancock were: Col. and Mrs. W. M. Wallace, Major M. W. Dav, Captain and Mrs. Andrews, Captain and Mrs. Hickok, Captain and Mrs. F. C. Marshall, Lieutenant and Mrs. McMullen, Major F. H. and Mrs. Titus, Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Hartman, Mrs. McWilkie, and Mrs. Whiteley.

Recruits are still arriving in the garrison daily. The 1st Battalion of the 27th Infantry, arrived from Fort McPherson Saturday, Dec. 14; also a detachment of 430 recruits from Fort Slocum, N. Y. The three camps now number 2,157 men and 45 officers.

The transport Thomas arrived on Dec. 18, bringing 88 cabin passengers, 838 short term men, 158 discharged soldiers, 124 sick soldiers, and 103 general prisoners. Among the passengers were: Capt. and Mrs. S. B. Arnold, Captain and Mrs. Anderson, Capt. and Mrs. T. Franklin, Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Hacker, Capt. and Mrs. A. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. C. G. Woodward, Lieut. J. F. Wilkinson, Capt. and Mrs. D. F. Anglum and Capt. and Mrs. C. F. de Mey.

Major W. W. Robinson, Jr., of the Quartermaster's Department, leaves in a few days for Seattle.

After several months' visit in the Eastern States, Mrs. Babcock, wife of Gen. John B. Babcock, has returned to the city. Mrs. Babcock is at the Richelieu, where she will remain during the winter.

Capt. and Mrs. B. Frank Cheatham did not sail on the Hancock on Monday as was expected, but will sail some time in February for the Philippines. Captain Cheatham recently returned from the Islands.

Lieut. A. L. Key, United States Naval Attaché at Tokyo, is in the city on a short vacation. Lieutenant Key is registered at the Occidental.

Dr. McVean, U. S. A., Lieut. C. C. Collins, Lieut. Conrad S. Babcock, and Lieut. Ralph P. Brower, were among the guests at a dinner given recently in honor of Miss Edith Huntington.

Lieut. John A. Murtagh, who has been East for some months, returned on Dec. 14. Lieut. and Mrs. Murtagh expect to sail about the first of January for the Philippines.

Major W. A. Glassford, Chief Signal Officer here, who has been in Alaska laying the cable from Juneau to Skagway since last August, has returned.

Lieut. and Mrs. Daniel D. Tompkins, who were recent-

ly married, are in the garrison and guests of Mrs. Tompkins' parents, Colonel and Mrs. Grimes.

Lieut. Alfred A. Hickox is among the new arrivals at the discharge camp at Angel Island.

Miss Grace Perry, daughter of Chaplain and Mrs. Perry of Alcatraz Island, is spending the Christmas holidays with her parents. Miss Perry is accompanied by her friend, Miss Smith, of Alameda.

Lieut. C. Stuart Patterson, Jr., of Angel Island, left Dec. 19, for Washington.

Among the Army officers registering at headquarters during the past week were: Capt. C. F. de Mey, Capt. E. M. Johnson, Jr., Lieut. James W. Van Deusen, Capt. Charles E. Tayman, Lieut. C. T. Boyd, Lieut. Arthur F. Halpin, Lieut. J. C. Wilson, Chaplain George D. Rice, Lieut. L. T. Baker, Capt. J. B. Goe, Capt. L. M. Nuttman, Lieut. John A. Murtagh, Lieut. J. R. Moxley, Capt. P. I. Miles, Lieut. Ruben Smith, Lieut. C. B. Parker, Major W. W. Robinson, Jr., Capt. H. E. Ely, Capt. C. Stewart, Major E. R. Morris, and Major W. A. Glassford.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 23, 1901.

So far nothing in the way of social festivities has been arranged for the men for Christmas, and even the officers have nothing in view. It is the intention, however, of Colonel Augur to make the day memorable by a dinner "such as mother used to cook," as far as facilities will allow. As it will be the first Christmas dinner the squadron has had in the United States for several years extra efforts will be taken to make it a good one.

Painters are at work in headquarters building at the post. The interior walls as well as woodwork are receiving a coating of yellow. The furniture and cases are all getting a coat of varnish which gives everything the appearance of being new.

Col. Thomas C. Lebo, 14th Cav.,—Leavenworth's first regiment of horse,—has been appointed president of an examining board at Fort Grant, Ariz.

Captain and Mrs. Scherer and son left Sunday to spend Christmas with relatives in Madison, Wis. Captain Van Deusen, 16th Battery, is spending the cold weather in a hunting trip near Fort Riley, Kas. Mrs. D. E. McCarthy and children, with her mother, Mrs. Fennick, of Fort Leavenworth, will spend the Christmas holidays in Chicago.

Invitations will shortly be issued by the officers and ladies of Fort Leavenworth for a "Bal-Poudre" to be given at Pope Hall on New Year's Eve.

Lieut. Leonard H. Cook, 15th Inf., who reported at this post on Dec. 13 for temporary duty, has been ordered to join his regiment at Manila.

Lieut. Fred W. Hersher, Lieut. Leonard W. Prunty and Dr. Herbert M. Smith, attended a dancing party in the city given by the High School girls on the eve of Dec. 20. Lieutenant Alstaetter entertained with a card party last Friday evening at the post.

## FORT MCPHERSON.

Fort McPherson, Ga., Dec. 21, 1901.

We have heard nothing during the past week of the "Sunny South," but much execration of the abominable climate which has bound the earth in the close embrace of snow and ice and caused suffering among the poor, who are so ill prepared for it, when all ought, according to tradition, to be warmth and brightness. The men of the 23d Infantry, who thought the fur caps and gloves they got at Fort Russell would be useless here, are now congratulating themselves on their great good luck in having them. It is a funny sight here in the Southland to see these soldiers going about their work hooded and gloved like Esquimaux.

Major Webster, 27th Inf., and family arrived at the post on Friday night and are now located at No. 19 West. Mrs. Merrill, wife of Chaplain Merrill, has returned after a visit to Birmingham, Ala.

The enlisted men of the Garrison will give a dance in the Mess hall on New Year's Eve.

The school taught by Miss Shannon, which many of the officers' children attend, gave a Christmas entertainment on Friday afternoon. It was a very creditable affair. The Fulton Club, of Atlanta, gave a turkey dinner on Saturday night to which the officers of the post were invited.

Nothing has been heard of the two companies of the 23d that were to have come here from Colorado. It looks as if they were not to be here. It is a pity the post is not larger, as it takes so many men for guard duty, etc., that there are none left for drill exercises.

## SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Dec. 19, 1901.

Lieut. Col. John L. Clem, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Texas, and Lieut. Col. A. L. Varney, Commandant of the San Antonio Arsenal, returned Dec. 14 from a brief trip to Mexico.

Major Charles L. Hodges, 23d Inf., arrived in San Antonio from the Philippines Dec. 14. He will proceed to Plattsburg, N. Y., the station assigned to him. During Major Hodges residence in the Philippines, his family have been residents at Fort Sam Houston. They will accompany him to Plattsburg.

The officers of Fort Sam Houston and ladies on Dec. 18 attended the initial production of Clyde Fitch's American play, "Nathan Hale." Manager Weis of the Grand Opera House and the representative of the theatrical organization, extended them the courtesies of the theater. The party numbered about fifty people, and greatly enjoyed the play, which was given by a most excellent company.

## WHO WAS IN COMMAND?

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Admiral Schley was in command of the combined squadrons when Admiral Sampson went to Siboney, hoisting the signal to disregard the movements of the commanding officer, and his orders to cease bombardment were received and obeyed by the Texas and Indiana. Admiral Evans in his "Sailor's Log" tells us that when, on the first day of the war, Admiral Sampson was on his way to the blockade of Havana, he left to capture a prize; on seeing the signal to disregard the movements of the commanding officer, etc., he, Evans, hoisted the guide flag and took command even before the flagship was out of sight. During the absence of the flagship, things at one time looked so threatening that Captain Evans gave the order to clear ship for action. Had the result been an action, and a

glorious victory, who would have been the hero of the occasion?

If the departure of the flagship with the signal to disregard, etc., put another officer in command of Admiral Sampson's squadron on the occasions mentioned, why not at Santiago?

INQUISITIVE.

## POST FARRIER SERGEANT.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Dec. 14, 1901.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is a well-known fact, that our Army is lacking good blacksmiths for horseshoeing purposes. I therefore ask permission to make the following suggestion, and request you to introduce the following amendment to the Army Appropriation bill: "Be it enacted, that hereafter in every post of the U. S. Army, garrisoned by Field Artillery or Cavalry, or both, there be appointed by the Secretary of War, on recommendation of the Post Commander, after examination, a competent horseshoer and farrier, known as post farrier sergeant, with the allowance and pay of hospital steward. Providing that nothing in this amendment deprives said post farrier sergeant of reenlistment pay as established by law now in the case of other enlisted men."

The purpose of this amendment is to insure the proper shoeing and care of public animals under the supervision of a competent blacksmith. It is well proven in the U. S. Army that a good many horses every year are being condemned, for the only reason of not having been properly shod and their feet not having been properly cared for. Said post farrier sergeant should have, under the supervision of the veterinary surgeon, the teaching and management of the respective battery and troop blacksmiths and farriers, he should also be charged with the carrying out of the veterinary surgeon's orders concerning sick horses.

F. W.

## PERRY'S DESPATCH AT LAKE ERIE.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In glancing casually over the issue of the JOURNAL of July 27, 1901, I happened to read in the column of "Naval Items" a paragraph in relation to the celebrated message or despatch of Commodore Perry, in regard to his world-renowned despatch:

"We have met the enemy and they are ours: Two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and one sloop."

The authenticity of this despatch is questioned in the paragraph alluded to, by the correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, who calls attention to the fact that the famous despatch of Commodore Perry reporting the battle of Lake Erie is not on record. The correspondent states that no such despatch ever reached the Navy Department, and he quotes the Commodore's report to the Secretary of the Navy, in which no such expression occurs. The astute correspondent is perfectly correct in his assertion that the sentiment in question finds no place in the text of the official report, from the all-important reason that Perry never sent it to the Secretary.

The message in question was written on the back of an old envelope, with his uniform cap answering in lieu of a table. When finished it was sent to General Harrison as an announcement of the victory won.

H. D. S.

## WHERE ARE WE TO GET NAVAL ENGINEERS?

Alexandria, Va., Dec. 17, 1901.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Where are your engineers now? I notice in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Dec. 14, page 360, an article which says half horse and half alligator will not work. The Admiral of the Engineers Department is very much concerned about it. There are a few of the old engineers remaining in the line, but they are passing away like a short winter's day. The young gentlemen from the Academy are not going to soil their hands with the dirty work in the engine-room if they can help it. Where are your engineers to come from? When the former engineers were turned over to the Bureau of Navigation under the law advocated by the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, they were detailed just the same as other line officers.

JOHN SMITH.

## THE QUESTION OF UNIFORM.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Dec. 14, 1901.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Please put me down as one who believes in letting well enough alone. I, for one, am satisfied with the present uniform for officers. It is simple, comfortable, neat, and looks well on any one who would look well in any kind of uniform. Of all the objections I have heard made with regard to the uniform dress coat, I have heard no suggestion of anything that would suit me better, and I dare say that any new coat will have as many objections as the present one, to say nothing of the cost of the change.

We can never have a uniform that will please every body.

A DISTINCTIVE REGIMENTAL UNIFORM ABSURD. I believe most of the objections to our present dress coat come from those who have out-grown theirs, but we will find that objection in any style of coat that looks military.

I think the most generally condemned article is the infantry helmet, but I am loath to turn it over for an unknown quantity. I would favor a different kind of dress uniform for tropical use, but not for cool climates. If a dress uniform is to be worn in the tropics it must necessarily differ from our present uniform. No dress uniform can be devised that will answer in both climates. I believe in keeping our uniform distinctly military, at the same time comfortable. We have that now.

"INFANTRY."

## SERVICE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Aparri, P. I., Nov. 15, 1901.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is a source of much satisfaction to myself and others to notice your interest in our welfare, as shown in the editorial of Sept. 7, entitled "Our New Army," and relating, in part, to the length of our stay over here. A longer period, or even so long a period as three years, means the physical undoing of the majority; and, in the interest of humanity this matter of timely relief should be kept before the authorities. While the Surgeon General states that three years is not too long a period for service in the tropics, the members of his corps are relieved within a less time, other staff corps are as fortunate, and some of the line get away after a short serv-



ice; but the many who have not the "pull," or from their sense of duty will not request it, stay; and rely upon the commanding officials for just treatment. Three years is not complained of as being too long a service, nor is death regarded as too great a sacrifice in the line of our duty to the Government's policy, but a limit that continually vanishes, a relief that has no period, will tinge the brightest life with despair; for, at best, this exile from country, from home and from family carries a "weight of woe." The longing for such ties is, at times, an absolute pain.

#### STREET FIGHTING DRILL NEEDED.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The days are coming when street fighting drill will come into use, and the repeating shot-gun loaded with BB will be found a necessary weapon; for we have very foolishly permitted the inflow of bad people and the cult of their political heresies, and they will endeavor to carry the trade war further than the more orderly workmen would take it. By careful wisdom the evil day may be deferred, and proper teaching of the young will decrease the fighting strength of the enemy. It is possible yet with care and pains to prevent a general and bloody struggle. Right teaching and preaching would affect a considerable percentage of grown men, and the Army could be thoroughly prepared. But these are possibilities, while the probability is that we have got to see it through in a bad form.

NAVY.

#### FOR THE EYE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

It is a great pity that under paragraph 261 Army Regulations, "The time an adjutant or quartermaster may have previously served on the regimental staff with the rank of lieutenant, will not be included in computing the four years for which he may serve on the regimental staff as captain."

This is not in accordance with the rules laid down in the law governing the details in the staff of the Army (see Par. 2 of Sec. 20, act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States). Nor does there seem to be any just reason why the same rule should not apply to the regimental details; on the contrary, there is every reason why so healthful and beneficial a rule should be continued in use. This four years' rule has worked admirably for some fifteen years, giving all the subalterns of a regiment the hope that by strict attention to duty and soldierly conduct they might attain this honor, i. e., one of the staff positions in the regiment. It has also put an end to the "close corporation" which was at one time the bane of some regiments, whose adjutants had held office for very long periods. Under the present ruling we return to this unfortunate system (surely a step backwards) and an adjutant or quartermaster who had served almost four years before the passage of the late Reorganization bill, can hold office for four years more. This surprises us the more because every change made by the Adjutant General's Department for the past three and a half years has been a change for the better, a step forward.

ADJUTANT.

#### THE NECESSITY OF FIGHTING.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The man who sits alone and thinks, never stupefying his soul with chat, but limiting his communion with the race to reading the story of its growth as told by great writers, will surely become settled in beliefs. Those defined ideas will seem to him important, and he will feel that others should know and share them. The idea that has been ground into my mind most intimately is this:

##### OUR GOD IS A GOD OF WAR.

I wish that all my countrymen could see it as I see it; that they might act upon it as I would act upon it.

The man who will not fight is despised. Men feel a pity for him; women a contempt. If such a man obtain a wife, he must conceal his weakness or be content with a dull. The peace party may discourse sweetly of turning life into words, but the women will continue to expect protection of their men; and protection implies fighting. He who will not strike a blow for his attacked child is called a coward, even by the wise. Now there is a perfect analogy between man and nation, and the same morals govern the acts of each. If a land have not in it plenty of men willing to chance life for their country, that land is despised by other nations and is divided among them.

If we go back into the tales of earliest history, we find always the same thing. The fighting peoples maintain themselves and grow, the non-resistant disappear. Slowly the race advances by the survival of the fittest, higher and higher rise the fighting peoples, more clearly does it stand out that our God uses strong men as tools with which to destroy his meaner men. The Lord of the World considers the interests of the race, and the interests of the individual are secondary.

Look at the ruthless career of the chosen people who found Canaan occupied and who took for themselves the land into which the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night had led them. The Canaanites were slain by the God-directed men of the sword. See the manner of the feudal advance, when ideas of mercy first began to mingle with the military idea. Everywhere the men who would fight had the best there was: everywhere such men left their children in a better place than their own had been. Consider later history, and notice how the fighting races took by force a new world for themselves and their posterity. Always the same thing; always oppression of the weak by the strong—always an improvement in the state of man.

In this good land of ours the men will still fight, thank God! and when our country calls we rush into the ranks and are ready to die for our Flag. The Lord hath need of us, this is now his Nation, we shall not die the death of the coward land, but we shall live and the world shall feel us to its good.

There are other things that are essential to the long life of any land, and chief among them is the survival of the family idea, the unity of the married pair, the willing fruitfulness of the woman, the devoted and thoughtful rearing of children. When motives of selfishness prevail and parents learn to limit the number of their offspring, it is then only a question of time for that land. We see this cause of failure fully developed in great France, a fighting nation. She begins to realize that children are necessary to make warriors and bearers of warriors. Germany, backward but prolific, has passed her, and the day of revenge has been abandoned. We have not yet fallen

so low. Our young men commonly desire children; our young women are willing usually to risk their lives in bearing them; but we have made a beginning and our old American families are yielding to the incomers. Our new citizens, coming into a land of food, are reckless in reproduction, and among their numerous progeny is a percentage of brains as good as ours. The new young men have been reared to live hardily, to accept their surroundings, to labor and wait long. This is well for the land, but bad for the old families. The rich young fellow who has pleasure and does not need a home, who has his ready-made place and does not have to work, marries late and thinks that two or three children pay his debt to the country. His wife is most likely selected from a stock as worn as his own, and the offspring is weakly. Among three children of low vitality there is a smaller chance of finding a man of might than among the ten of the German or Irish immigrants who are practically new stock.

In all likelihood, the social question will be the next to rise with menace to our national life. Man has reached a position of equal political opportunity in this country, but that does not content him. He demands equality of social opportunity, and he is going to have it. Within that demand lies the whole fight between capital and labor, a battle of principle and of interest, a conflict wherein the ideas of the workers sometimes stretch over to Anarchism. It is not only the life of our country that is involved, but the continuance of our civilization. If the Socialistic theory be logically carried out, there must be an end of all government. The leaders believe or pretend that man is good, so very good that if he be left unrestricted human society will run itself on the altruistic plane. All who have observed the essential selfishness of man know that this notion is absurd; but the thing that may decide the trying of a destructive experiment is not the truth about man's nature, but what the majority believes to be the truth. We need now great men of lofty life and wide-spread influence to teach the people. The newspapers are good, but they are not enough, and some of them are infected. We sorely need a large number of educated men of the old American stock, willing to live for usefulness rather than for money. They should be strong men with good bodies and minds, able to see that the task is not one that looks to the comfort of persons but to the endurance of our country, to the continuance of society, to the well-being of Man.

These three ideas ought to be drilled into every mind: the necessity of fighting; the necessity of the right family unit with its abundant offspring—the necessity of teaching the truth. Every teacher in every school in the land ought now to be busy forming the children into sensible citizens.

THE PROPHET.

#### STATE TROOPS.

Capt. Q. O. M. Gillmore, U. S. A., retired, on duty with the New Jersey National Guard as State Military Instructor, in his annual report just submitted, declares that the military laws of New Jersey are most defective, and he urges that they be so amended as to permit of adequate punishments to follow infractions of discipline. "Beyond the dishonorable discharge of an offender," says Colonel Gillmore, "no punishment can be enforced. It is obvious how serious a condition of affairs might result under the present system were the troops of the State called into active service of a distasteful nature." Colonel Gillmore also deprecates the lack of sufficient funds to permit all the members of the National Guard to participate in rifle practice at Sea Girt. He expresses the opinion that our next war will find the National Guard transferred as organizations to the Service of Uncle Sam, and urges that nothing be left undone to make the guard in every way proficient.

General Oliphant, Adjutant General of New Jersey, in his annual report, shows the total strength of the Guard to be 252 officers and 3,765 men. The number of men qualified to perform military duty, between the ages of 18 and 45 is 385,273. He calls attention to the fact that both the officers and enlisted men in the Guard are constantly making efforts to bring the Guard nearer in touch with the Army of the United States than ever before. Inspector General Congdon, in his report, which is also made a part of the general report, says that the inspections made during the year show a decided improvement in the condition of the Guard as compared with 1900.

Efforts are making to secure a supply of Krag-Jorgensen rifles for the National Guard of Pennsylvania. Colonel Richardson, Division Quartermaster, has had a conference with Secretary Root and Congressman Dick, the Chairman of the Military Committee, and the result was that a bill will be at once drafted and put through.

The several organizations of the National Guard of Pennsylvania and Naval force of Pennsylvania, excepting brigade bands, will be inspected in their armories beginning Feb. 1, 1902. The inspection will be made by the brigade inspectors under the direction of the Inspector General, and at such dates between Feb. 1 and May 15, 1902, as may be designated by brigade commanders. The Inspector General will designate date for inspection of Naval Force.

Interesting inter-troop mounted games were held by Squadron A of New York at its armory on Dec. 20, and served to fully demonstrate the ability of the troopers in horsemanship. It was a stag entertainment, and following the competitions in the riding ring, an enjoyable smoker was held. The summaries of the event were as follows: Rough riding—Won by Troop 2 (Private W. A. Putnam, Corporal H. Holt, Private Walter H. Powers, Artificer J. C. D. Hitch, Corporal F. R. Outerbridge, and Artificer R. P. Barry, Jr.). Wrestling—Won by Troop 2 (Corporal Fennesse, Sergeant Nichols, Artificer Putnam and Corporal Kelly). Emergency race—Won by Troop 3 (Corporal Otheman, Artificer Boorem). Tent pegging—Won by Troop 3 (Sergeant Wright, Corporal Otheman). The melee was won by Troop 1, not a man of its team losing his paper plume. The winning team was: Quartermaster Sergt. F. W. Becker, Captain; Corporal P. T. Stillman, First Sergt. Alfred Wendt, Corporal Charles H. Kerner, Jr., Private Sampson, Private G. H. E. Griswald, Artificer Edward Olmsted and Artificer F. R. Morse. At the end of the contests it was found that Troop 2 had 22 points to its credit; Troop 3, 21 points; and Troop 1, 10 points. The Morse cup was thus awarded to Troop 2. A very fine exhibition of four-in-hand driving by Mr. Maurice Howlett, the London Whip, was given, which received great applause. There were long delays between each event, which made it very late before the competitions were concluded. Major Bridgman was referee and the judges were Capt. Edwin Leale, Former Lieut. E. L. Patterson, and Sergt. Major R. C. Lawrence.

The annual shoot for the diamond badge among the members of the 31st Separate Company of Mohawk,

N. Y., was won by Edwin F. Banker of the Hospital Corps, his score being 94, which is remarkably high. An interesting feature of the regular drill on Dec. 16 was squad drill contest, which was conducted by Lieut. A. J. Merrill. Seven squads took part in the contest and they all did exceedingly well. The judges were Captain Eddy, Acting First Sergeant Tanner, and Quartermaster Sergeant Smith. They decided the contest in favor of Corporal Woodruff's squad. The company band, which was organized some little time ago, is now practicing twice a week under the direction of Professor Shaffer, of Iliou, who was formerly a member of the 21st U. S. Infantry band. The organization now has fourteen pieces and is fast becoming proficient. In the near future uniforms will be purchased. The double quartette which is composed of members of the company is also making good progress under the direction of Professor Watson of Iliou. Captain Eddy is organizing a club among the members of the company for the purpose of making a trip to the West Indies.

Rutherford Rifles, Co. L, 3d Regiment, Rutherfordton, N. C., is transferred to 1st Regiment and assigned Co. M.

The Gate City Guards, Greensboro, N. C., having complied with the law governing admission to the State Guard, the Company is accepted and assigned Co. L, 3d Regiment.

The officers and members of the 3d Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, have determined upon re-equipping in the United States Army dress uniform.

Colonel Dougherty, 9th Pennsylvania, announces that he will distribute money prizes, aggregating \$500, among the six companies of the 9th Infantry, making the best showing at the Spring inspection. The first prize will be \$150 to the company and gold medal to the captain; second prize, \$100 to the company and gold medal to the captain; third prize, \$75 to the company and gold medal to the captain; fourth prize, \$50 to the company and gold medal to the captain; fifth prize, \$40 to the company and gold medal to the captain; sixth prize, \$25 to the company and gold medal to the captain. There are twelve companies in the regiment, so that only six can be winners.

The 1st Regiment of Infantry, of New Orleans, La., Col. George M. Hodgdon commanding, was inspected Dec. 10, and the result was an improvement over the last two musters. The entire strength mustered was 228. One of the companies failed to show up at all. This was the first time that the regiment mustered as a whole. Heretofore the inspections have been by battalions. Brig. Gen. George W. Booth and Major Gabe Filleul, the inspectors general, were impressed with the improvement in the command. The strength of the regiment was distributed as follows: Field staff and band, 33; Company A, 24; Company C, 18; Company D, 23; Company E, 22; Company H, 14; Company K, 43; Company L, 18; Company M, 33; total, 228.

The National Lancers, of Boston, Mass., have completed arrangements for the usual course of Winter entertainments, and they are announced for these dates: Wednesday evenings, Jan. 1, 15 and 29, 1902. The Jan. 1 function will be a New Year's entertainment for the children. Tuesday evening, Jan. 7, the company will hold a theater party, the members appearing in the full red company uniform. An excursion South, to some point not decided upon as yet, is scheduled for the early Spring, and a committee to arrange for the trip has been appointed. Charleston, S. C., is mentioned as the possible objective point.

A correspondent writes to know if we do not think that the exceptional interest Gen. McCoskey Butt, of the New York Guard, took in rifle practice, served to stimulate the work. It undoubtedly did. General Butt was a progressive officer, and rendered great service. He encouraged men individually at Creedmoor, coaching them, and offering prizes. All this added to the interest of rifle shooting. From the time the General entered the Guard as a private, he has been devoted to the most important art of the soldier, that of rifle practice. The work cannot receive too much support, and the efforts of General Butt have been most fruitful, as the records of rifle practice show.

Adj. Gen. Nelson H. Henry, of New York, was agreeably surprised at the dinner of the headquarters staff a few nights since, when Col. N. B. Thurston, in a felicitous speech, announced that the members of the staff had procured for him not only a complete set of horse equipment, but a horse as well. General Henry was so overcome that he could hardly find words to express his appreciation for the unlooked for gift.

The Hospital Corps of the 8th New York, and St. Bartholomew's club will hold a joint set of athletic games at the armory on Saturday evening, Jan. 11, open to all amateurs.

The Oak Hall Clothing Company, of Boston, Mass., have just furnished the National Independent French Guards of New Bedford, Mass., with 25 handsome Hussar uniforms, with fur Busby hats and plumes.

#### ARMY TRANSPORTS.

Army transports will sail from San Francisco in the near future as follows: The Sheridan will depart on Jan. 1, the Kilpatrick on January 1, the Thomas on Feb. 1, carrying the 29th Infantry, and the Grant will sail at about the same time on a special trip with insular employees and school teachers.

The transport McClellan arrived at New York Dec. 23, from Manila, having on board Companies A, B, C, and D of the Engineers, 46 officers and a number of discharged soldiers, returning from service in the Philippines. Lieut. H. S. Howland, 13th U. S. Inf., was in charge of the troops on board. The transport brought two dead bodies, one of them being that of Capt. Herbert L. Draper, U. S. M. C., who died at Hong Kong. Mrs. Draper was a passenger on the McClellan. The other body was that of William B. Tabb, who died of dysentery and abscess of the liver on Nov. 17. He was a civilian clerk at Guam. Beyond this death on board there was not a single accident or case of illness throughout the whole voyage. En route home the officers of the Army on the transport were entertained at various places. At Singapore they were entertained by the English residents. On the day after the ball they were taken to the races and had reserved seats on the grand stand. At Colombo the officers were again entertained by prominent citizens, and while visiting the island of Ceylon stopped at Kandy, where they were shown the palaces of the ancient kings. At Malta and Gibraltar the officers were also entertained. Among the cabin passengers were Col. C. A. Dempsey, Lieut. Col. Henry Wygant, Major J. E. Macklin, Capt. C. C. Walcott, F. H. Lawton, H. L. Threlkeld, Lieut. Earl Edmondson, Capt. J. F. Stephens, Lieut. J. S. Johnston, Lieut. W. S. Martin, U. S. A.



## TO LUCIEN YOUNG, OF THE NAVY.

I've sailed the wide seas over,  
Been in many a foreign land;  
The Tartar's yell and the Hindoo's bollings,  
I've managed to understand.  
And in many tongues this question,  
With his praises has been sung,  
Do you know an American over there  
By the name of Lucien Young?

Wha-at! Lucien Young of the Navy!  
Wh-o! Captain Young of the Hist!  
Why, we point with pride on the other side  
To Lucien Young who rules the tide,  
(Be the tide of wine  
Or the deep sea brine)  
To Lucien Young of the Navy!

In Russia and in Germany  
With their vodka and their beer,  
They do such stunts of drinking  
As are seldom witnessed here,  
But there's one man they remember,  
And their heads with shame have hung,  
When they asked, Do you know an American,  
By the name of Lucien Young?

Wha-t! Lucien Young of the Navy!  
Wh-o! Captain Young of the Hist!  
Then a friend of his is a friend of mine,  
And we'll pledge his luck in the foaming wine,  
Here's a toast at last  
Shall not be passed,  
To Lucien Young of the Navy!

In Yokohama one fine eve  
I was feeling rather tacky,  
And I made some signs to a geisha girl  
To join me in some saki.  
She toddled over to my side,  
And this query on me sprung:  
You saave 'Merican man allee same  
By namee Lucy Yung?

Wh-h-a-t! Lucien Young of the Navy?  
Wh-h-o! Captain Young of the Hist?  
If you'll only take the trouble to look,  
You'll find his name in the spelling book.  
And I clinked the glass  
Of the slant-eyed lass,  
To Lucien Young of the Navy.

In Chili, Spain, Alaska,  
In Java or Samar,  
In Honolulu, Hudson Bay,  
Port Said or Zanzibar,  
In every sort of gibberish,  
I've heard this question sprung:  
Do you know a man in your cuntrye  
By the name of Lucien Young?

Wh-h-a-t! Lucien Young of the Navy?  
Wh-h-o! Captain Young of the Hist?  
Oh, yes; he'll put you up for the night  
And he'll put you under the table all right.  
So, here's to his health,  
Long life and wealth,  
To Lucien Young of the Navy!

DR. BALDWIN—in Havana Post.

## A BIT OF ANTE-BELLUM HISTORY.

Ordnance Sergt. Edward Kelly, retired, had served in the Army of the United States almost continuously since he came to America 45 years ago from County Galway, Ireland.

In a recent interesting talk he said:

"One of the first, if not the first, Confederate flags ever raised at a military post west of the Missouri was hoisted at Fort Laramie. It was some time early in 1860 that the incident occurred. It was after Captain Bee left us—and before I go any further, I must say a word about Captain Bee—Capt. Barrett E. Bee of South Carolina, as fine a gentleman as ever wore a sword. He was in command of our company (D) when the news came that his State had seceded.

"He was very quiet about everything he did. He called all of us together one day and said: 'Boys, I'm going to leave you. I am a South Carolinian and my State needs me. I believe in States' rights, and I am loyal to my State. I am going to fight for her; but you boys must do your duty in the places to which you are called. Stand to your colors, as I shall stand to mine.' And he went. Ah, there was a grand man!

"Fort Laramie was then only a two-company post, but it was regimental headquarters and there were 16 officers there besides Colonel Alexander, who was in command. Of these 16, fourteen were Southerners, and, as the news of the probable war kept coming, these young fellows got more and more excited and obstreperous. All the officers, or nearly all, in those days were pretty free in their habits, and these Southern fellows were the wildest of all.

"But there wasn't any way to stop them. Discipline forbade our saying anything, and the two Northern

officers were in too much of a minority. They were afraid to raise a whisper of remonstrance. The flag affair came up in this way. The officers—that is, the Southern Officers—were roystering at a great rate that night, and it was long after midnight when they came out of their club room, all drunk and as full of the Old Nick as ever you saw.

"The sentinel challenged them as they came along, but they only abused him and told him to 'go to h—'; The officer of the day was called, and he, seeing who it was, said, 'Oh, that's all right,' and nothing could be done about about it. But early the next morning the sentinel called me. I was sergeant of the guard.

"Come out here. I want to show you something," he said.

"I followed him out on the parade ground. It was just coming daylight. He pointed to an old adobe house at the other side of the ground and said:

"Do you see that flag waving on the end of that cottonwood pole stuck in the gable of that house?"

"Yes," said I; 'what is it?"

"I don't know," said he.

"Go and fetch the thing to me," said I, and he did so.

"It was a small, square affair, clumsily made, of red and white bunting, with stars and bars on it. I had never seen a Confederate flag; none of us had, but we decided that was what it was. A little later I told the officer of the day about it. This was Lieut. E. G. Bush, a new officer, and a Northerner. 'Let me see it,' he said.

"I took him into my tent and showed it to him. He frowned and bit his lip and was pretty hot.

"Do you have any idea who did this?" he asked.

"I told him I didn't know, but I thought it was the young Southern officers. He studied awhile, swore a little to himself, and then said to me, 'Burn it!' And I took it and threw it in the fire. I have wished a thousand times I had kept it. It would have been a valuable relic now. Well, soon after that the whole fourteen of them threw up their commissions and left for the South."—Kansas City Journal.

Arrangements are being made for a convention of general advertisers to be held at Delmonico's, New York, on Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 29 and 30. An interesting programme, embracing some of the most important questions in the field of advertising has been prepared, and it is expected that a large number of advertisers from all parts of the country will attend. There will be a banquet on Wednesday evening, at which some of the prominent publishers of the country will make addresses. It is expected reduced railroad rates will be secured.

Wilkinson & Fisher, counsellors at law and solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C., announce the following patents granted Dec. 24, 1901: Cartridge capping and re-capping machine, J. H. Barlow and J. A. Derby; fire-arm illuminator, F. D. James; gun barrel, W. F. Markham; gun barrels, manufacture of, rifled, W. F. Markham; hull construction, C. H. Howland-Sherman; ordnance, F. P. and A. M. Roberge; torpedo depth and roll recorder, T. J. Moriarty; vessels, devise for raising sunken, R. Tattu.

Field Marshall Lord Wolseley, late Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, has been occupied during the past year in writing his memoirs, which he has now completed. The Morning Post understands that he dwells with special emphasis on the period of five years, ending last year, when he was Commander-in-Chief, and that his book will, in the main, be an indictment of civilian control in the War office.

In the Mines and Metallurgy Department of the St. Louis World's Fair in 1903, will be displayed a most comprehensive exhibit of hidden treasures of the earth. In Alaska, the Philippine Islands, Cuba and Porto Rico, the United States Government has begun the collection of specimens for extensive mineral exhibits.

**PROMOTIONS.** Maj. Symonds' West Point Series Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, U. S. History—New editions just issued—50 cents each, postpaid; \$3.00 per set. With studies (10 vols.) \$5.00 per set. W. B. Harrison, publisher, 42 East 20th St., N. Y. City.

## BORN.

FUNSTON—At Oakland, Cal., Dec. 19, 1901, to the wife of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U. S. A., a son.

HEARD—At Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 12, 1901, to the wife of Capt. J. W. Heard, 3d U. S. Cav., a son.

KENDALL—At Fort Clark, Texas, Dec. 18, 1901, to the wife of Major Henry F. Kendall, 12th Cav., a son.

LARNED—At West Point, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1901, to the wife of Prof. Charles W. Larned, U. S. A., a daughter.

SWEENEY—At Washington Barracks, D. C., Dec. 19,

## Brooks Brothers

BROADWAY, NEW YORK

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The fabric must have quality and substance to give proper lines. If economy be necessary, confine it to day wear.

Dress Suits, Dinner Jackets,

Single and Double Breasted White Vests,

Dress Shirts, Ties and Bows,

SILK HALF HOSE.

THE BOULTON COAT FOR WEAR OVER ALL.

1901, to the wife of Ordnance Sergt. John J. Sweeney, U. S. A., a son.

TIMBERLAKE—At Fort Greble, R. I., Dec. 25, 1901, a son to the wife of Capt. Edward J. Timberlake, Jr., Art. Corps.

WHITSIDE—At Manzanillo, Cuba, Nov. 25, 1901, to the wife of 1st Lieut. W. W. Whitside, 10th Cav., a daughter.

## MARRIED.

LEARY-DAVIS—At Washington, D. C., on Monday, Nov. 18, 1901, by the Rev. George Bratenahl, rector of St. Albans, Neil Phillips Leary, son of Major Peter Leary, Art. Corps, to Miss Josephine Miller Davis, daughter of Mr. William M. Davis, of Washington, D. C.

LYON-FLETCHER—At San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 14, 1901, Lieut. Dupont B. Lyon, 16th U. S. Inf., to Miss Lizzie S. Fletcher of Detroit, Mich.

STEELE-LUNDEEN—At Baltimore, Md., Dec. 25, 1901, Capt. Harry L. Steele, Art. Corps, U. S. A., to Miss Cornelia E. Lundeen, daughter of Major and Mrs. John A. Lundeen.

## DIED.

BAYLES—At Orange, N. J., Dec. 23, 1901, Dr. George Bayles, who served as Post Surgeon at Fort Hancock, N. J., during the war with Spain.

BOGGS—At New York City, Dec. 24, at 225 West 45th street, in her 56th year, Zaniska Zoe Boggs, wife of the late Charles E. Boggs, assistant paymaster, U. S. N., who was retired in May, 1869, and died Oct. 1, 1880; and daughter of the late Viscount Henry and Henrietta de Rauville. Interment at Woodlawn.

BROWN—Suddenly, at Old Point Comfort, Va., on Dec. 20, in the sixty-second year of his age, Francis S. Brown, late lieutenant commander, U. S. N., father of Capt. Laurence C. Brown, Art. Corps, U. S. A.

CORBIN—At Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 20, 1901, Capt. Thomas Grosvenor Corbin, U. S. N., retired, aged 81 years.

GOODRICH—Suddenly, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Tuesday, Dec. 17, at 10.30 P. M., Charles Taylor Goodrich, father of the wife of Capt. Thomas H. Slavens, U. S. A.

HOLDSWORTH—At New York City, Dec. 22, 1901, on board the U. S. S. Prairie, Btsn. W. F. Holdsworth, U. S. N.

LEARY—At the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., Dec. 27, 1901, Capt. Richard P. Leary, U. S. N.

SPOTTS—In Humboldt Bay, near Eureka, Cal., Nov. 12, Temple T. Spotts, oldest son of the late Rear Admiral James H. Spotts, U. S. N., a native of Kentucky.

SUMMERS—At Omaha, Neb., Dec. 14, 1901, Helen Stuart, aged one year and eleven months, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John E. Summers, Jr., and granddaughter of Col. John E. Summers, U. S. A., retired.

WOOTEN—At Columbia Barracks, Cuba, Dec. 16, 1901, Second Lieut. Bradley J. Wooten, 7th Cav.

Stomach troubles brought on by heat or overwork and change of climate quickly cured by BOKER'S BITTERS.

It doesn't pay to be sickly. Abbott's the Original Angostura Bitters, are health builders.

Men brain-fagged from business cares need

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It soothes and nourishes. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n., which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.

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Major G. W. Ruthers, Chief Commissary of the Department of Northern Luzon, says in an official report: "The Standard Emergency Ration has given very good satisfaction, the use of which alone has enabled commands to operate during constant rains, and go through mud and water up to their necks."

The Standard Emergency Ration is used by the United States Army in the Philippines and the British Army in South Africa.

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**AMERICAN LINE.**  
New York—Southampton—London.  
Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 10 A. M. | Zealand, Jan. 8, noon  
St. Paul, Jan. 1, 10 A. M. | St. Louis, Jan. 15, 10 A. M.

**RED STAR LINE.**  
New York—Antwerp—Paris.  
Southwark, Jan. 22, noon | Zealand, Jan. 8, noon  
Haverford, Jan. 22, noon | Friesland, Jan. 15, noon

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93 and 101 Nassau Street, New York



## FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Over 200 powerful breech-loaders, English-made weapons, have within a fortnight been substituted for muzzle-loaders on the South coast of England, and at the mouth of the Thames and Bristol channel.

The officials at the British South African War Office have been engaged for some time in a series of interviews with a number of the more responsible military as well as civilian officers who have returned from the front. It is said that some excellent practical results are likely to ensue from these conferences. It is also mentioned that the officials in Pall Mall have been immensely impressed with the ability of several men who have occupied comparatively obscure posts at the front, and have in consequence made them some very tempting offers of employment.

Mr. Philip Watts, F.R.S., who has been appointed to succeed Sir William White as Director of Naval Construction to the British Admiralty, was trained in the Admiralty service, and before he had left it had reached the rank of Chief Constructor. He left the Service to succeed Sir William (then Mr.) White at Ipswich about 36 years ago, since which time he has been responsible naval architect for the Armstrong Company, and has done splendid work in this capacity.

During some experiments lately carried out on the German Military Railway near Berlin, a speed of 94 miles an hour was attained with electric trains. A wind measuring instrument affixed to the head of the motor wagon registered the force of the wind created at only 134 kilogrammes on the square metre, which would correspond to a very strong wind. Inside the carriage no wind at all was felt. An even higher speed could, it is stated, have been easily obtained; but it was feared that the limits of a safe rate might then be passed.

The British Admiralty are now preparing for the laying down of three immense battleships and six armored cruisers, the designs of which suggest, according to Engineering, the trend of naval opinion, especially as to ordnance. The chief characteristic of both types is the increase in gun power. Thus, the three new battleships, unlike all their immediate predecessors, will have in addition to four guns of 12-in. calibre, an equal number of 9.2-in. weapons. The larger guns will, as heretofore, be mounted in pairs in barbettes, forward and aft, and the 9.2-in. pieces will be placed one on each side of each barrette.

Recent despatches from Lord Kitchener confirm the impression that the renewed activity of the Boers was prompted by a desire on the part of Gen. Louis Botha to make a show of strength in order to arouse confidence among the rank and file. The Army and Navy Gazette of London, commenting on this development, says: "Unfortunately for the burghers' cause, as Lord Kitchener says, the device to which the commandant general resorted 'has cost him and his cause more heavily than a simple pursuance of the usual evasive tactics would have done.' At the same time, it must not be overlooked that some such active tactics were rendered absolutely necessary by the course events had taken."

Having succeeded in designing a field gun which, so far as its armament is concerned, will place their artillery on a footing equal, if not superior, to that of any other arm, the military authorities of Germany have of late been turning their attention to the production of an improved mountain gun. Lightness and portability are naturally its first requisites. It must, however, also be a quick-firing weapon. Bearing these requirements in mind, the well-known firm of Krupp have produced a gun which is said to fulfil all of them to a very satisfac-

tory degree. The calibre of the new piece is 7.5 centimetres (nearly three inches). It throws a shrapnel shell, containing 230 balls, and weighing, with its fuse, 5,350 kilogrammes (12 pounds approximately) with a muzzle velocity of 275 metres (or a trifle over 900 feet) per second. The gun itself weighs 105 kilogrammes (231 pounds, or slightly over two hundred weight), the cradle in which the gun works and in which the recoil is absorbed, has the same weight, while the carriage, limber, etc., are in two parts, each weighing somewhat less. Thus four pack animals are required for the transport of each gun, complete with its carriage, etc.

Experiments which have been in progress in Russia for five years to ascertain how far dogs might be used for military purposes, and which we have heretofore reported, have disappointed the hopes of those who hold that such animals could be useful in time of war. It was believed that, in addition to effective work as pickets, certain varieties of dogs could be taught to carry dispatches and ammunition to the firing line during battle, but the experiments which have been made in this direction have proved unsatisfactory. It is also agreed that even if the dogs could be taught to do these things the task of training large numbers would be out of all proportion to their value and that it would moreover take men away from their regular duties.

Great enthusiasm was aroused a few days ago among the London war correspondents who have done work in South Africa by the announcement that the Government had decided to reward them with medals. This feeling, however, has been changed into fierce indignation by a later bulletin which states that the proposed medals are to be bronze decorations identical with those awarded to mule drivers, Cape negro boys, and other civilians employed in connection with British military operations. The correspondents protest against this arrangement as unjust. The fact that the correspondents who were in Mafeking during the siege were regularly enrolled and assisted in defending the place, it is held, should entitle them to the same decoration awarded to regular soldiers.

One of the gloomiest chapters in the entire history of the South African War appears in a Blue Book issued by the British Colonial Office with reference to the concentration camps in which Boer prisoners are held. According to this report, the deaths of white persons in these camps from June 1 to Nov. 1, 1901, numbered 12,441, including 10,113 children. The death-rate per 1,000 per annum for the entire mortality in all the camps increased from 109 in June to 338 in October, and sank to 284 in November. The death-rate per 1,000 per annum for children in the month of September was 433, in October 572, and in November, 469. This great death rate is undoubtedly due to the failure of the prisoners to observe proper sanitary rules. Even among disciplined troops it is hard to get strict sanitary rules observed and more deaths result from disease than from bullets.

It is intimated in Berlin that important changes are soon to take place in the German Army. There is a strong probability that Gen. Finck von Finckenstein, commanding the 1st Corps at Koenigsberg, will be replaced by Gen. Graf zu Eulenberg. General von Finckenstein has been compromised in some degree by the affair of the Insterburg duel, and it is thought that his resignation will result therefrom. He is now sixty-six years of age, and the successor named is younger, being only sixty-one. General von Buelow, commanding the 14th Corps, will, it is believed, be replaced by General von Bock, of the Guards, whose age is fifty-nine; while General von Lentze, of the 17th Corps, on the Russian frontier, will retire at the age of seventy. It is believed that he will be replaced by General von Lignitz, of the 3d Corps, whose successor in that command will be General von

## REMINDER!!!

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Plessen, aide-de-camp to the Emperor. It is also announced that the retirement of General von Stunser, of the 10th Corps, at Hanover, is imminent.

Experts attached to the British War Office are greatly interested in a new bandolier, invented by Mr. Claude Greenfield, which promises to greatly simplify the system of loading of the Service rifle—not the Lee-Enfield as it stands, but of some modification fitted with a Harris magazine. This new bandolier has the very marked advantage of solving a hitherto insuperable difficulty, that of retaining the cartridges longitudinally in their separate pouches or boxes. These are of stout leather, subdivided within, so that each compartment contains just the five cartridges required for a separate charge for the Harris magazine. Reloading is accomplished as quickly as with any system of clip or carrier, which means about one-fifth of the time spent in reloading the Service rifle; in other words, five cartridges are loaded as quickly as one.

Alluding to the train wrecking incidents in the Pietersburg district, in one of which Lieutenant-Colonel Vandeleur, "an officer universally regretted, who had proved his worth to the Army at a very early age," was killed, Lord Kitchener remarks: "Although it may be admitted that the mining of railways and the derailment of trains is in no way opposed to the customs of war where any definite objective is in view, it is impossible to regard the senseless and meaningless acts of this nature which have no effect on the general course of operations as anything better than wanton murder." During August the losses inflicted on the Boers and captures made from them are as follows: Killed, 186; wounded, 75; prisoners, 1,384; voluntary surrenders, 529; total, 2,174. Rifles, 930; ammunition (rounds), 30,958; wagons and carts, 1,332; horses, 13,570; cattle, 65,879.

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Oysterettesare as empty of satisfaction as  
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Wheeling, W. Va.

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with Officers of the Army and Navy.



## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

## DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y. Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A.  
 District of Porto Rico.—Lieut.-Col. J. A. Buchanan, U. S. A. Headquarters, San Juan, P. R.  
 Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.  
 Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila, Major General A. R. Chaffee  
 The Division of the Philippines is divided into two departments as follows:  
 Dept. of North Philippines.—Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. A. Address Manila.  
 Dept. of South Philippines.—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A. Address Cebu, Island of Cebu, P. I.  
 Department of Cuba.—Headquarters, Havana. Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A.  
 Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.  
 Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks. Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.  
 Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur.  
 Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. A.  
 Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Mich. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.  
 Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio. Lieut. Col. H. H. Adams, 18th Inf., in temporary command.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P. I.  
 Mail for troops in the United States, or at Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila (Samoa), or Cuba, is subject to the domestic rates of postage. Mail for China must be paid for at foreign rates.

## ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies I, K, L and M. Washington Barracks, D. C.; A, D, Leavenworth, Kan.; C, West Point, N. Y.; B and D, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; E, F, G, H, Manila.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A and B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Havana, Cuba; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; E, F, H, I and K in Philippines. Address Manila.

## CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; F and G, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Fort Keogh, Mont.  
 2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Matanzas, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Pasa Caballos, Cuba.

3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.  
 4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila, P. I.; F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; H, Fort Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Havana, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; E, F and H, Santiago, Cuba; G, Guantanamo, Cuba; A and B, Fort Reno, Okla.; C and D, Fort Sill, Okla.

9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, C, L and M, Manzanillo, Cuba; B, D, I and K, Holguin, Cuba; Cos. E, F, G and H, Manila.

11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops, I, K, L and M, Fort Myer, Va.; to sail on transport Buford from New York about Jan. 21 for Manila. Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Manila, P. I.

12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; E and G, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; A, B, C and F, Fort Clark, Tex.; D, Fort Bliss, Tex.

13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops I, K, L and M, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; A, C, G and H, Fort Assinaboine, Mont.; B and D, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Keogh, Mont.

14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; E and H, Fort Logan, Col.; F and G, Fort Winrate, N. Mex.

15th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila.

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

## Field Artillery.

1st Bat., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 3d Bat., Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 4d Bat., Havana, Cuba; 4th Bat., Fort Myer, Va.; 5th Bat., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 6th Bat. and 7th Bat., Fort Riley, Kas.; 8th Bat., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.  
 9th Bat., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; 10th Bat., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; 11th Bat., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 12th, Fort Douglas, Utah; 13th, Fort Russell, Wyo.; 14th and 15th, Bats., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.; 16th Bat., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; 17th Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 18th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 19th, Fort Riley, Kas.; 20th, Fort Robinson, Neb.; 21st, Fort Sheridan, Ill.  
 22d Bat., Fort Douglas, Utah; 23d, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 24th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 25th, in Philippines, address, Manila, P. I.; 26th, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 27th, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 28th, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; 29th, Fort Sill, Ok. Ty.; 30th, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

## Coast Artillery.

1st Co., Fort Dade, Fort Tampa, Fla.; 2d Co., Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 3d Co., Sullivan Island, S. C.; 4th Co., Jackson Barracks, La.; 5th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 6th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 7th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 8th Co., Fort Morgan, Ala.; 9th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 10th Co., Sullivan Island, S. C.  
 11th Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 12th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 13th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 14th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 15th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 16th Co., Fort Fremont, S. C.  
 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Cos., Havana, Cuba.  
 25th Co., Manila; 26th Co., Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Washington; 27th Co., Manila, P. I.; 28th Co. and 29th Co., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 30th Co., San Diego Barracks, Cal.; 31st Co., Manila; 32d Co., Fort Lawton, Wash.; 33d Co., Fort Canby, Wash.; 34th Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 35th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 36th Co., Manila; 37th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 38th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 39th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.

41st Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 42d Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 43d Co., Fort Terry, N. Y.; 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 47th, Fort Hunt, Va.; 48th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 49th Co., Ft. Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 50th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 51st Co., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; 52nd Co., Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; 53d Co., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; 54th Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 55th Co., Ft. Hancock, N. J.; 56th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 57th Co., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; 58th Co., Ft. Monroe, Va.; 59th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 60th and 61st Cos., Presidio, Cal.; 62d Co., Fort Mason, Cal.; 63d and 64th Cos., Alcatraz Island, Cal.; 65th, Fort McDowell, Cal.; 66th and 67th, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 68th, Fort Baker, Cal.; 69th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 70th and 71st, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 72d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 73d, Fort Monroe, Va.; 74th, Fort Williams, Me.; 75th, Fort Preble, Me.; 76th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 77th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 78th and 79th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 83d, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 84th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 85th and 86th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 87th, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 88th, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 89th, Fort Banks, Mass.; 90th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st, Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 93d, Fort Stevens, Ore.; 94th, Fort Flagler, Wash.; 95th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 96th, Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.; 97th Fort Adams, R. I.  
 98th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 99th, Fort Morgan, Ala.; 100th, Fort Terry, N. Y.; 101st, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 102d, Fort Caswell, N. C.; 103d, Fort Howard, Md.; 104th, Fort Washington, Md.; 105th, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 106th, Fort Lawton, Wash.  
 107th, Fort Preble, Me.; 108th, Fort Williams, Me.; 109th, Fort Greble, R. I.; 110th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 111th, Fort Dade, Fla.; 112th, Fort Du Pont, Del.; 113th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 114th, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 115th, San Diego, Cal.; 116th, Fort Screven, Ga.; 117th Co., Sullivan Island, S. C.; 118th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 119th, Fort Delaware, Del.; 120th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 121st Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 122d Co., Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 123d Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 124th Co., Fort Constitution, N. H.; 125th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 126th Co., Fort Canby, Wash.

## INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 2d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; A, B, C and D, Fort Thomas, Ky.  
 3d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

4th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I. Ordered to return to United States as soon as transportation is available.

5th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

6th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 7th Inf.—Headquarters and F and L, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; A, Fort Davis, Alaska; B and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; I, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; G, Fort Lisicum, Alaska; E, Fort Egbert, Alaska; Cos. C, D, H and M, address Manila.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; C, Fort Missoula, Mont.; B, Fort Yates, N. D.; A and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.

9th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment in Philippines, except Co. E, which is in Pekin, and should be addressed China via San Francisco, Cal. The companies in the Philippines should be addressed at Manila.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and E, Fort Crook, Neb.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, in Philippines, address Manila; F, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; H, Fort Niobrara, Neb.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila; E and G, Mayaguez, P. R.; F and H, Ponce, P. R.

12th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

13th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; A, L, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; K and M, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; A, Fort Brady, Mich.; B, C and D, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

15th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Address Manila; E, F, G and H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.

16th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

17th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I. Ordered to return to United States as soon as transportation is available.

18th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

19th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Tex.; I, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; K, L and M, Fort Douglas, Utah.

20th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

21st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I. Ordered to return to United States as soon as transportation is available.

22d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I. Ordered to return to United States as soon as transportation is available.

23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G and H, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; A, B, C and D, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (temporarily); I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, address Manila, P. I.; L, Skaguay, Alaska.

25th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines. Address, Manila.

26th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

27th Inf.—Hdqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila; E, F, G and H, at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., under orders to sail from New York for Manila on the Buford Jan. 21.

28th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

30th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, San Juan; E, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey; F, Albonito, P. R.

This fanciful story which is humorous, even if improbable, is seriously related in a Paris newspaper by a correspondent, who claims to have got it at first hand during his travels in South Africa: About August last the "terrible Brigade Irlandaise," of the Boer Army, made prisoners of a British battalion, "nearly entirely" composed of Irish soldiers, and brought them to the Boer camp. On the colonel's tent floated a green standard, blazoned with the harp, at the sight of which the prisoners burst into tears, avowed that they came from Ireland, and demanded to be enrolled in the ranks of those who conquered them. The Brigade Irlandaise, perhaps too cruel, were superbly contemptuous. "You come from Ireland," they said, "and you dare to fight against a people which defends itself!" and without hearing a word this terrible Brigade Irlandaise made these poor Irishmen put off their helmets, their uniforms, their boots, and their arms and breeches, leaving them only their shirts and drawers, then drove them out into the veldt.

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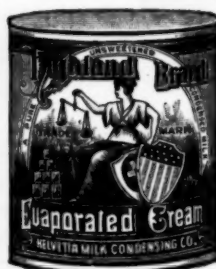
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## MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS.

The Annual Meeting of the New York Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, was held at Sherry's on Thursday evening, Dec. 12, and the following officers were elected for the coming year: Commander, David Banks; Vice-Commander, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford; Secretary, Col. William G. Bates; Treasurer, George Livingston Nichols; Registrar, Frank Howard; Chaplain, Judge-Advocate, Samuel Rossiter; Surgeon, Medical Director Delevan Bloodgood, U. S. N.; Chaplain, Rev. Henry T. Scudder; Deputy-Secretary, Robert Webb Morgan.

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer showed great prosperity with an increasing companionship of about 350 on the roster. Following the meeting a reception was held, among those present being: David Banks, General Woodford, Colonel Thorburn, Colonel Bates, Secretary-Gen. J. H. Morgan, J. Kensett Olyphant, Frank M. Avery, Judge-Advocate-General, Major Hamilton; Capt. James M. Andrews, U. S. A.; Henry D. Babcock, Morris P. Ferris, Major David Banks, Jr.; Jared Weed Bell, Capt. Anthony J. Bleecker, Horace H. Brockway, E. Fellows Jenkins.

## CAPTAIN CLARK; WHY HE WAS GIVEN THE OREGON.

Capt. Charles E. Clark, who brought the Oregon safely at a high rate of speed half way round the globe in time to join in the sea fight off Santiago, and who has now been made commander of the Naval Asylum near Philadelphia, is one of the most skillful chess players in the United States. Before his selection to command the Oregon, he was in charge of the gunboat Bennington, which was frequently stationed in San Francisco Bay. His favorite rendezvous on shore was the social room of the Mercantile Library Club of the California metropolis. Numbers of adroit chess players congregated there, but, no matter how adept, they all went down in defeat before Captain Clark. When engaged in a game he played with great intensity. Perspiration bathed him, and invitations to refreshment were unheeded. There was no money at stake, but the captain played as if struggling for a fortune. This trait of doing thoroughly whatever he set out to accomplish was considerably talked about, and finally the flattering gossip reached the Navy Department; and when it became necessary to select a man for the critical work of doubling a continent in time of war, the

officer who was known to engage in even a social game as if his life depended on the outcome, was strongly recommended. There was a discussion over the question in Secretary Long's office and afterward in the Bureau of Navigation. Various incidents in Captain Clark's career were cited to demonstrate his fitness for such an undertaking.

"But has he the stick-to-it-iveness to take him clear through?" was asked by one officer.

"Did you ever see him play chess?" rejoined another. No one else present had seen him in a game, and they asked, moreover, what that had to do with the case.

"Everything," was the Clark man's reply. "Strategy as learned on the chess board is not a bad training as a preliminary to naval tactics," and then he told of Captain Clark's intense and determined application when engaged in the game. "If any man," he added, "can pilot that battleship safely through the Pacific and bring it promptly into action in Atlantic waters, it's Clark."

Officials in the Navy Department seemed to be impressed. A few hours later orders were sent Captain Clark to command the Oregon and to sail with her for Cuban waters.—Saturday Evening Post.

M. P. Clouet has an article in *Le Yacht* upon the "Defence of England," in the course of which he points out the ease with which England could be assailed by Germany. He writes: "The North Sea is too large to be watched efficiently, and there are numerous points on the shores of Scotland and England at which a force could be easily landed. The distance of the point selected from London has only a secondary importance in a country lacking military organization. It is but a matter of a stage or two more or less. It is doubtful whether any system of defence that rests upon an army of volunteers could be expected to meet the difficulty. The South African War has revealed the weakness of England's military system. This system was perhaps adequate so long as the difficulties of the sea passage could be regarded as insurmountable, but it is not sufficient today."

In Italy, perhaps to a greater extent than in any other country, great attention has been given to the matter of the employment of mechanical transport for military purposes. Consequently it is interesting to note that, from a recently issued report, it may be concluded that in the opinion of the Italian military authorities

self-propelled freight wagons are not, at all events in their present development, suitable for the greater number of military purposes, but that road trains, consisting of wagons drawn by a road locomotive, will be much more profitably employed. For the carrying of personnel or on other occasions when rapidity of movement is desirable automobiles would of course be employed, but for the heavier transport on the lines of communications of an army the train is the better method.

According to the *Kronstadt Viestnik* the cruiser now building at the New Admiralty Yard at St. Petersburg has received the name of Oleg, and the two other cruisers which are in hand at the Nevsky Shipbuilding Works have been named Jemtschug and Isumrud. The same paper also states that the cruiser Diana has been under trial, her three engines developing together 12,120 horsepower, being 519 more than the contract, but the draught was 20 feet 10 inches. This was less than was expected or intended, and it was calculated that the displacement was 6,600 tons, or about 70 tons less than was proposed. The cruiser Djigit has been docked for repairs, and will receive zinc sheathing for the underwater portion of her hull like the *Kniaz Potemkin*. In the *Mittheilungen*, of Poland, it is stated that the Russian Government intends to build five battleships in the national yards, of 12,000 tons, with a speed of twenty knots.

The sanitary stills manufactured by the Cupigraph Company, of Chicago, have now been on the market for over four years and are now in use all over the world. These stills have found favor with many well-known service people and with those in official circles at Washington. Some of them who unite in testifying to the purity and palatableness of water distilled by this process are Admiral Dewey, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Hon. H. A. Herbert, ex-Secretary of the Navy, Hon. David J. Brewer, Mrs. Julia Dent Grant and Hon. Frank A. Vanderbilt.

Work of making additional land to Governors Island by filling in the flats on the south of the island, is progressing. At low water a mole of rip-rap a couple of hundred yards in length is now visible.

Bids have been advertised for, and will be opened on Jan. 14, for the construction of officers' mess and quarters at West Point, N.Y.

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